The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Rumors Regarding the Proposed General Conference.

Amnesty to the Adherents of Garibaldi.

Her Majesty's Theatre in London Destroyed by Fire.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Views of the English and French Press.

The London *Globe* in an editorial this morning, says the present attitude of France renders a conference of the European Powers for the settlement of the Roman question utterly impossible.

The Paris *Presse*, however, says this morning that the Conference will not meet at Munich, as at first proposed, but in Paris at the time originally appointed. The envoys of the various Powers resident in the French capital, will represent those Powers in the Conference.

ITALY.

Amnesty to Garibaldi's Adherents—Assembling of the Italian Parliament.

FLORENCE, Friday, Dec. 6.

The Italian Government has granted an universal amnesty to the adherents of Gen. GARIBALDI.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Dec. 7.

The Italian Parliament assembled yesterday. Count LANZA, of Pisa, was chosen President of the Chamber of Deputies over Baron RATAZZI by forty majority.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Her Majesty's Theatre in London Destroyed by Fire.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 7—Noon.

Her Majesty's Theatre, one of the largest in this city, took fire last night after the audience had retired, and was totally destroyed. No lives were lost. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss, which is very heavy, has not yet been ascertained.

Distrust in Financial Circles.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 6.

The present state of political affairs in Italy creates some anxiety and distrust in monetary circles here.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Receipts and Expenditures of the Government—A Woman Burned to Death Near London.

OTTAWA, Canada, Saturday, Dec. 7.

Statements were brought down in the House to-day showing that the total receipts of the Province of Canada, during the year ending the 30th of June, 1867, were $16,400,139; expenditures, $14,729,090; and for the Dominion of Canada, from the 1st of July to the 30th of November, 1867, the receipts were $7,427,673; expenditures, $5,323,085.

The debate in the House of Commons on the Northwest Territory question last night was resumed. After a long and interesting discussion the resolutions were passed.

Dr. TUPPER presented a petition from the managers of the coal companies in Halifax, praying that Parliament place a duty on American coal equal to that now imposed by the United States on foreign coal entering that country.

In the Senate the Postal bill was amended so as to make prepayment on letters and newspapers optional. The prepaid rate for a letter will be three cents, and the unpaid five.

LONDON, Canada, Saturday, Dec. 7.

The residence of Mrs. LEONARD, about a mile from this city, was destroyed by fire to-day, and Mrs. LEONARD, who was an invalid, was burned to death.

The statement of the chartered banks of Quebec and Ontario, published in the official gazette, shows the total liabilities of the banks to be $43,455,209; assets, $78,370,726.

Discounts on American invoices for the ensuing week are 27 per cent.

ALFRED WADDINGTON, of Vancouver's Island, addressed a large number of Senators and Members of the House of Commons to-day, on the importance of constructing a road from Duke's Inlet to the east end of the Rocky Mountains, to connect with the line of land and water communication to Lake Superior. The lecture was very interesting, and contained much valuable information about the Northwestern Territory.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Dec. 7.

Capt. COUCH, of the Sixteenth Regiment, shot himself this afternoon at No. 36 Notre Dame-street.

PORT COLBORNE, Friday, Dec. 6.

The propellers *City of Boston*, *Oswegatchie* and *Granite State* got through the ice this afternoon, and will remain here until the storm abates. It is now blowing a gale from the southwest.

MEXICO.

Reported Contract with the United States for the Supply of Arms—Peonage Abolished—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

HAVANA, Friday, Dec. 7.

Dates from the city of Mexico to the 29th of November are received.

Statements were published in the newspapers that a contract had been made between Minister ROMERO and the United States Government for three million dollars' worth of warlike implements, two millions of which were to be taken in rifles and muskets and smaller arms, and the remaining million in cannons.

Mr. CORLIES, the banker of the Mexican Government in the United States, is stated to be at present in the City of Mexico.

The Mexican journals have published the letters of Gen. GRANT, Senor ROMERO, Secretary SEWARD and Madame JUAREZ, in regard to Mexican affairs.

Peonage has been abolished by the Government, and republican liberty is declared to stand on firm foundations.

A steam marble manufactory having been opened in the City of Mexico, President JUAREZ was invited to be present and witness its operations, and he took advantage of the occasion to make a speech, in which he requested that the first stone cut by the manufactory should be placed in a monument to be raised to the memory of the brave Mexican children who fell on the field of battle, martyrs to liberty in defence of their fatherland.

The condition of the Mexican Treasury was improving.

Kidnapping of wealthy persons continued to be carried on pretty extensively by numerous bands of bandits that were prowling around in various parts of Mexico, and they were making their victims pay heavy ransoms before restoring them to liberty.

The exclusive privilege to build and run a railroad between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico has been regranted to the old company of English capitalists for twenty-five years, the Mexican Government paying a subsidy to the Company of $500,000 per annum.

The troops at Tehuacan are dying rapidly of typhoid fever.

The Government of Mexico has declared war against Guatemala.

Señor TOPEC, recently elected a member of the Mexican Congress, has been refused a seat, he having been an Imperialist.

Gen. AVELLANEDA, Count PACHTA and others of the personal staff of MAXIMILIAN, have taken passage for Europe.

Accident on the Oswego and Rome Railroad—Two Lives Lost.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 7.

A terrible accident occurred on the Oswego and Rome Railroad last night. A freight train with empty cars, which left Richland for this city, ran into a tree which had blown across the track about three miles west of Pulaski. The engine Delos De Wolf was thrown from the track, turned bottom up, and the woodwork destroyed by fire. Five of the freight cars took fire and were also destroyed. The engineer, JESSE TRUMBULL, and the fireman, JOHN MATHEO, were badly scalded, and soon after the accident died of their injuries.

WEST INDIES.

Jamaica to be in Telegraphic Communication with the United States—The Southern Emigrant.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 7.

It is expected that Jamaica will soon be in telegraphic communication with the United States by the Cuba Cable, *via* this city.

A cargo of provisions has been forwarded to the suffering inhabitants of the Islands of Tortola and St. Thomas.

The Southern emigrants who recently settled in Honduras feel much dissatisfied with the course of the British toward them. Gov. AUSTIN had granted them lands upon which to settle, and given them other privileges, which the Home Government had disapproved. Many of the Southerners are about to return to the United States.

THE STATE CANALS.

Navigation of the Erie Canal—The Time for Closing Extended.

SCHENECTADY, Saturday, Dec. 7.

A meeting of grain and produce merchants from different parts of the State was held in this city last evening, for the purpose of raising funds to defray extra expenses in pushing forward to tidewater the boats now detained by the ice in the canal between this city and Troy. Sufficient means were raised, and two steamtugs furnished by the Board of Trade, from the City of New-York, are now at work on the Nine-mile Level, west from the sixteen locks, under the supervision of M. M. CALEB, of New-York, and are rushing boats forward to the locks as rapidly as possible.

The Board of Canal Commissioners have revoked the resolution closing the canal on the 10th inst., and have extended the time indefinitely.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 7.

Although the Canal Commissioners have revoked the resolution directing the closing of the canals on the 10th instant, the weather has again become cold, and the canals are filled with ice. It is reported that many of the boat captains, satisfied that they cannot get through, have discharged their hands and tied up their boats. On the Champlain Canal the contractor discharged the lock-tenders two days ago. Of all the boats on the Schenectady level on Thursday, but three were got off up to Friday night.

SCHENECTADY, Saturday, Dec. 7.

On the Nine-mile Level. west of and adjoining the sixteen locks, considerable progress has been made in passing boats from the level above. Commissioner DORN informs us that 75 boats will be moving on the level preparatory to entering the sixteen locks during the night. The water on the level is up to the standard height, and everything is being done by the canal authorities that is possible to facilitate navigation. An ice breaker was started west this morning, but has not as yet returned, and we have no report of her operations. The boats at Schenectady have not moved during the day from the fact that it was not policy to start them until an outlet was made on the lower end of the section. Things look precarious, as it is now snowing, and the thermometer indicates 30 degrees.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 7.

In the Convention to-day, while discussing the preamble and resolutions denying the statements contained in the memorial to Congress expressing a fear of a war of races, a negro named CROMWELL declared:

"We will rule until the last one of us goes down forever." That negroes were going to have their rights, if it was by revolution and blood, in spite of ANDY JOHNSON or any other man, and declared that he was ready for revolution.

Mr. PINCHBACK, also colored, deprecated the remarks of CROMWELL, and declared that the colored people of this country could get no rights the whites did not see fit to give them; that the talk of a war of the races was all humbug. He alluded to the disparity in numbers of the two races, and declared that the slave-holders of the South have been, in the past, and were still the friends of the negro; that it was the province of the Radical Congress, not this Convention, to discuss questions of this kind.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Dec. 7.

The Finance Committee of the Convention, it is said, to-day agreed on $8 per diem for members, and the usual legislative mileage.

Platform of the Georgia Conservative Convention.

MACON, Ga., Friday, Dec. 6.

The Conservative Convention, having concluded its labors, adjourned at 11 this morning, after adopting a spirited platform. The preamble acknowledges the obligation of the State to adhere to the Union and support Gen. GRANT in all legal and proper measures, and claims from Government due performance of its reciprocal obligation to extend to them, in common with the people of the whole country, the protection guaranteed by the Constitution of their fathers. It further declares that manly protest against bad public policy is the duty as well as the right of every American citizen, but this should be made without factious opposition to Government or interruption of public harmony, and that silence under wrong may be construed as indorsement. The first resolution recognizes the duty to sustain law and order and to support cheerfully all constitutional measures of the United States Government, and to maintain the rights of all classes under enlightened and liberal laws.

Second—That the people of Georgia accept in good faith the legitimate results of the late war, and renew the expressions of their allegiance to the United States, and reiterate their determination to maintain inviolably the Constitution framed by our fathers.

Third—That we protest dispassionately yet firmly against the so-called Reconstruction acts of Congress; against the vindictive partisan administration of those acts as wrong in principle, oppressive in action and ruinous to the States of the South as well as hurtful to the true welfare of every portion of the common country, leading directly, if not intentionally, to permanent supremacy of the negro race in all the States where these laws are enforced.

The fourth protests in like spirit and manner against the policy of the dominant party in Congress, which seeks to inflict upon the Southern States a government not only bad for both races in the South, and for the people of all parts of the country, but a crime against civilization and humanity, which it is the duty of all right-minded men everywhere to discountenance and condemn.

Fifth.—That we enter on record, in the name and in behalf of the people of this State, our solemn protest against the assembling Convention, which we affirm, with the evidence before us, has been ordered under pretence of votes illegally authorized to be forcibly procured, fraudulently received and falsely counted, as we believe. In view of our solemn responsibilities and the issues involved, we do hereby declare that we will forever hold the work of framing a constitution by such authority, with intent to be forced by military power on the free people of this commonwealth, as a crime against our people, against the continuance of free government, against peace and security, against the purity of the ballot-box, and against the dignity and character of representative institutions.

The sixth and seventh resolutions provide for the appointment of a Central Executive Committee by the President to call conventions of the Conservative Party when necessary, and indicate at proper times the policy best adapted to promote the public good.

Resolution eighth recommends the Conservatives to organize in every county forthwith, and report their organization to the Executive Committee.

Resolution ninth appoints HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, A. H. CHAPPELL, B. H. HILL and WARREN AIKEN GUERRY, a committee to prepare and publish an address to the people of Georgia and the United States, setting forth the true sentiments of the white race in this State, the deplorable condition of the people, and the ruin which the enforcement of the Reconstruction acts will bring on all classes in the South.

The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A resolution was also adopted thanking the North for its support of the principles of a free Government at the late elections, and the people of that section for the timely aid and provisions rendered the suffering people of this State during the past year.

The Convention was very unanimous.

Foot Race at Rome—Sleighing in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Dec. 7.

A foot race came off at Rome this afternoon for $1,000, one hundred yards distance, between JACK BROWN and TOM WRAY. BROWN won the race, making the distance in ten seconds. Large sums of money changed hands.

HARDING, the three-mile runner, passed through here this morning *en route* to Canada to run DE KELSO for $2,000 a side on Monday.

There is good sleighing here.

The Buffalo and Washington Railroad.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 7.

The first passenger train over the Buffalo and Washington Road left this city to-day. The city officials, officers, &c., accompanied the inspection tour. This is acknowledged to be the smoothest road in the United States. It is the first road built on pure cash principles, is completed in the shortest time, and will pay from the start.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

Mass Meeting in Boston Relative to the Treatment of American Citizens Abroad.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 7.

One of the largest meetings that has ever convened at Faneuil Hall was held this evening, to give expressions in regard to the treatment of adopted citizens by Great Britain, and to demand their rights from our Government. A very large procession formed on the Common, and with many transparencies, those having reference to the recent executions of three Fenians in Manchester predominating, and headed by a military company with music, marched to the Hall, which was filled before they arrived there, but a portion of the crowd managed to get in. Hon. JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN acted as President, with a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. A series of resolutions was offered and adopted, the preamble to which sets forth a condemnation of the action of the British Government in arresting and imprisoning American citizens and depriving them of the right of trial by a mixed jury, and of the doctrine of once "a subject, always a subject," and resolve to ask Congress to pass an act declaring rights to all citizens, native or adopted, to the fullest legal protection while traveling in foreign countries, and calling on the President to maintain and enforce this principle at all hazards. They further call on the Executive and Congress to demand immediate and unconditional surrender of all American citizens now held in custody by the British Government, and ask the recall of any diplomatic agents who have been remiss in their duties in the matter of maintaining the rights of our people abroad.

Speeches were made by JOHN SAVAGE, Hon. THOS. RUSSELL, Collector of the Port; Mr. WEIGHTMAN, P. A. COLLINS, PATRICK DONAHUE and others, and letters were read from Gov. BULLOCK, Gen. SCHOULER, WILLIAM ASPINWALL and other prominent men, regretting their inability to be present and expressing their sympathies with the sentiments expressed in the call for the meeting.

The Rights of Naturalized Citizens—Meeting in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Dec. 7.

A large meeting of foreign-born citizens met at the Court-house to-night, to consider the rights of citizens as to the duty of the Government to them while in foreign countries.

Mayor JAMES S. THOMAS was elected Chairman, and PHILIP COYNE, Secretary. Letters were received from Hon. H. A. CLOVER, JOHN M. KRUM, BARTON ABLE, HENRY T. BLOW and Judge DAILY. A long list of Vice-Presidents was appointed, embracing men of all nationalities.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

That allegiance on the one hand, and protection on the other are equal and corelative duties between the citizen and the State.

That each man has the unqualified right to transfer his allegiance from one government to another, and where such transfer is duly made and the trust is accepted, the government which accepts his allegiance is bound by honor and its duty to protect him against foreign tyranny and injustice.

That the claims recently revived by the judicial authorities of Great Britain and Ireland, to wit: That all persons born within the British Dominions owe allegiance all their lives to the British Sovereign, its one at war, with the very essence of American society, with the policy, interests and honor of the United States, and is pregnant with grievous hardships and wrong to adopted citizens, and therefore should be openly condemned and repudiated by every department of our Government; while any attempt on the part of England to enforce it should be resisted at the point of the bayonet.

Resolved, That this doctrine of perpetual allegiance, which not England only, but all the nations of Europe persist in maintaining, is an odious and barbarous relic of feudalism and a standing menace and insult to the Republic, and we respectfully but urgently invite the cooperation of all native and German-born citizens in demanding that our Executive and Congress shall take prompt and satisfactory action on the question.

Resolved, That we arraign our Secretary of State and Minister at the Court of St. James as being faithless to their trust; careless of the honor of their country to the judicial murder of GOULD and LARKIN, American citizens, who were tried, condemned and hung as British subjects without interference on the part of the American Government.

Resolved, That ALLEN, GOULD and LARKIN, the men recently hanged in Manchester to appease British cruelty and terror, proved by their lives and death that they were patriots, heroes, and martyrs, and that it is the sacred duty of all Irishmen to cherish their memories and inscribe their names on the same tablet that records the fate of TONE and FITZGERALD.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our Representatives and Senators in Congress. asking that the subject be brought forward in both Houses at an early day, and also that the interposition of the Executive be asked in behalf of those American citizens now in British custody, who were refused trial before mixed juries.

Eloquent speeches were made by CHARLES P. JOHNSON, Major PIERCE, PETER L. FAY, and others, all taking the broad ground that the United States Government should and must afford the same protection to naturalized citizens as those "to the manor born."

Fire at Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Saturday, Dec. 7.

A fire broke out about 12 o'clock last night, which destroyed property to the amount of $30,000. It originated in the shoe store of Mr. HYDE, on St. Clair-street, and before the flames could be subdued HENSLEY's bonded warehouse, the Baptist Church on Lewis-street, and the Metropolitan Hall were entirely consumed. The conflagration is one of the most destructive that has occurred here for many years. The total insurance is about $16,000, of which $7,800 was in the Ætna, $7,000 in the Hartford, $4,450 in the New-York Board of Underwriters, and $3,000 in the London and Liverpool Company.

Heavy Gale on Lake Ontario Schooner Sunk.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 7.

There was a terrible gale of wind on Lake Ontario last night. The schooner *Baltic*, from Milwaukee to this port, with a cargo of wheat, in attempting to enter the harbor last night, struck the east pier and sunk inside. Her cargo will be nearly a total loss.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 7.

There was a heavy gale of wind in this region last night. The new Catholic Church at Spencerport, in this county, was blown down. Loss fully $1,000.

A Mixed Jury in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 7.

The *Republican* states that Judge DURRILL, of the United States Court, has ordered the juries to be drawn for his court, to be composed of citizens without disttnction of color. The Grand and Petit Juries were discharged yesterday and a new panel ordered to be drawn according to law. Judge DURRILL was appointed by President LINCOLN.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Dec. 7.

The saponifying and engine rooms of SCHAEFFER & Co.'s extensive soap and candle factory on Washington-avenue and Twenty-first-street, were burned this morning, inflicting a loss of about $30,000. The entire establishment is insured for $100,000. SCHAEFFER & Co. will therefore sustain no loss.

The Loss by the Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Dec. 7.

The loss of SCHAEFFER & Co. is not so large as at first reported; $20,000 will probably cover damages. They are insured for small amounts in eight St. Louis offices and twenty-one companies outside the city.

WESTON, the pedestrian, is announced to lecture here on Monday night.

An Alleged Murderer Pronounced Insane.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Saturday, Dec. 7.

SIMEON PECK, who caused the death of Mrs. ALMIRA A. CHENEY, at Coleraine, in May last, has been pronounced insane after a thorough medical examination, and will not be convicted.

Fire in Charlestown, Mass.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 7.

The large furniture manufacturing establishment in Charlestown, owned by A. H. ALLEN, and occupied in part by UTLEY, GILMAN & Co., was destroyed by an incendiary fire this morning. Loss $25,000; mostly insured.

Railroad Accident Near Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Dec. 7.

A man named ARMSTRONG HENDERSON was run over and killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near this city, last night. Deceased had been in the employ of the Company for several years as freight conductor.

Rev. Dr. SEARS, agent of the Peabody Fund, expects to attend the meeting of the Georgia Teachers' Association, to be held in Macon on the 18th December.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 7.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION SETTLED.

Impeachment was effectually disposed of to-day within an hour after the meeting of the House. The fillibustering game was resorted to at the opening, under the leadership of Mr. LOGAN, but it did not last long. The minority soon made a proposition that if Mr. WILSON would withdraw his motion to lay on the table, and allow a direct vote on the majority report, they would yield their opposition. WILSON consented to this if they would waive the demand for more debate. This was acceded to, and a vote was at once reached, resulting in 57 yeas and 108 nays. There was much excitement during the vote, but no demonstrations of applause or disapproval. The yeas were all extreme Republicans, while the nays were composed of 67 Republicans and 41 Democrats.

Associated Press Dispatches.

PUBLIC DEBT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 7.

The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of December, 1867:

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.	
5 per cent. bonds	$205,532,850 00
6 per cent. bonds of 1867 and 1868	14,690,941 80
6 per cent. bonds of 1881	282,731,550 00
6 per cent. 5-20 bonds	1,324,412,550 00
Navy pension fund	13,000,000 00
Total	$1,840,367,391 80
Debt Bearing Currency Interest.	
6 per cent. bonds	$18,601,000 00
3-year compound interest notes	62,249,300 00
3-year 7.30 notes	285,587,160 00
3 per cent certificates	12,855,000 00
Total	$379,292,460 00
Matured Debt not presented for Payment.	
3-year 7.30 notes, due August 15, 1867	$2,855,400 00
Compound interest notes matured June 10, July 15, August 15, and Oct. 15, 1867	7,065,750 00
Bonds of the Texas indemnity	260,000 00
Treasury notes, acts July 17, 1861, and prior thereto	163,011 64
Bonds of April 15, 1842	54,061 64
Treasury notes of March 3, 1863	868,240 00
Temporary loan	2,880,900 55
Certificates of indebtedness	31,000 00
Total	$14,178,363 83
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
United States notes	$356,212,473 00
National currency	30,629,984 05
Gold certificates of deposit	18,401,400 00
Total	$405,543,857 05
Total debt	$2,639,382,572 69
Amount in Treasury.	
In coin	$100,690,645 67
In currency	37,486,175 24
Total	$138,176,820 73
Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury	$2,501,205,751 76

The foregoing is a correct statement of the Public Debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of December, 1867.

(Signed) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WEEKLY TREASURY STATEMENT.

The fractional currency issued from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department during the week ending to-day amounted to $505,500. The amount forwarded during the same period was as follows: To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, $100,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, $200,000, and to National Banks and others, $228,142. To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York there was also forwarded during the week $200,000 in United States notes. The United States Treasurer holds in trust for the National Banks $378,979,700, of which $340,982,750 is security for circulating notes and $38,018,950 for deposits of public moneys. The National Bank notes issued during the week were $321,700, and the amount issued to date is $406,037,691. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes, amounting to $5,314,535, leaving in actual circulation at this date $299,723,146. The amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week was $459,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue sources to-day were $519,299, and the receipts for the week ending to-day amount to $6,672,856. The total amount for the fiscal year to date is $91,793,017.

NATIONAL BANK EXAMINERS.

The National Bank Examiners, fifteen in number, from all parts of the country, were in session recently with the Comptroller of the Currency, and have devised a thorough and systematic process of examinations. The plan is such as will develop all the operations of the banks, whether regular and legal, or irregular and unlawful.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Special Orders No. 512, just issued from the War Department, are as follows:

By the direction of the President, Brevet Brig-Gen. J. B. SMITH, United States Army, (retired,) is hereby relieved from duty as Chief Commissary of Muster, Department of the Lakes, and will proceed to his home.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 7.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Speaker presented communications from the Secretary of War *ad interim*, as follows:

Relative to volunteers discharged in the Territories. Which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Transmitting, in compliance with the House resolution of April 16, 1866, a summary of the proceedings of the trial of HENRY WIRZ. Which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Relative to the case of MILLIKEN, and stating that Gen. THOMAS' report on the subject is in the hands of the Attorney-General. Which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

The Speaker stated the next business in order to be the resolution for impeachment of the President, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. LOGAN asked unanimous consent to make a proposition.

Mr. SPALDING (with an air of determination objected.

Mr. LOGAN then initiated fillibustering for the day by a motion for a call of the House, and demanding the yeas and nays on that motion.

Mr. INGERSOLL inquired whether if the motion to lay on the table did not prevail it would be in order to move a postponement of the subject.

The Speaker replied that it would be.

The Clerk proceeded to call the yeas and nays.

A call of the House was refused by 46 to 98.

The members who came to the aid of Mr. LOGAN on his motion for a call of the House were as follows:

Messrs. Allison, Anderson, Baker, Benjamin, Benton, Boutwell, Bromwell, Broomall, Churchill, Cobb, Coburn, Covode, Eckley, Ela, Harding, Higby, Hubbard of Iowa, Hunter, Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Logan, Loughridge, Maynard, McClurg, Mullins, Newcomb, O'Neill, Orth, Pile, Schenck, Shanks, Stevens, Thomas, Trimble, Trowbridge, Vanhorn of Missouri, Ward, Williams of Pennsylvania, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Pennsylvania.

Mr. BUTLER not being in the hall when his name was called, was not allowed to vote.

Mr. LOGAN, holding a newspaper in his hand, said that he rose to a question of privilege.

The Speaker informed him that there was already one question of privilege before the House, and that another could not be entertained except by unanimous consent.

Mr. LOGAN thereupon asked unanimous consent, but did not get it. He then renewed his proposition of yesterday, that the minority in favor of impeachment should have ten minutes to discuss the question, and give their reasons for what they were doing, when they would withdraw all further opposition.

Mr. SPAULDING objected, declaring to a member near him that he would not yield them one minute.

Mr. LOGAN moved an adjournment, and had the yeas and nays called on that with the like result.

Mr. LOGAN then said that if the chairman of the Judiciary Committee would withdraw his motion to lay on the table and allow a vote to be taken squarely on the impeachment resolution, the minority would withdraw all opposition.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, assented to that proposition and withdrew the motion to lay on the table, and moved the previous question on the resolution.

Mr. LOGAN remarked that that was perfectly satisfactory, and that the minority desired no advantage, although they had the power to obstruct the vote as long as they chose.

A Voice—Go ahead, then.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered, and the House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on the following resolution:

Resolved, That ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.

The Speaker repeated his cautions to spectators that there should be no manifestations of approval or disapproval at the result of the vote.

The vote was taken and resulted—yeas 57 and nays 108.

There were no manifestations of any kind on the announcement of the result.

Pending the vote statements were made as follows: That Mr. CORNELL, of New-York, was paired off with Mr. CAKE—the former being against and the latter for impeachment; that Mr. MORRILL was absent, otherwise he would have voted for impeachment; that Mr. VAN HORN, of New-York, was absent through illness.

Mr. MYERS said that being prevented from offering a resolution of censure, he would vote aye.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, said that his colleague (Mr. SCOFIELD) was absent on account of the sickness of his wife; that if present he would doubtless have voted right. [Laughter.] That Mr. SHELLABARGAR was at home on account of sickness in his family.

Mr. MILLER said he voted no because he did not think the evidence strong enough to warrant impeachment. [Loud laughter in all parts of the House.]

Mr. ELDRIDGE said that was the very reason why he too had voted no. [Continued laughter.]

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, said that his colleague (Mr. TWITCHELL) was necessarily absent.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, asked Mr. HOOPER to state how his colleague would have voted.

Mr. HOOPER replied that he probably would have voted as Mr. SCHOFIELD would have voted. [Laughter.]

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, Arnell, Ashley of Ohio, Boutwell, Bromwell, Broomall, Butler, Churchill, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Coburn, Covode, Cullom, Donnelly, Eckley, Ela, Farnsworth, Graveley, Harding, Higby, Hopkins, Hunter, Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Logan, Loughridge, Lynch, Maynard, McClurg, Mercur, Mullens, Myers, Newcomb, Nunn, O'Neal, Orth, Paine, Pile, Price, Schenck, Shanks, Stevens of New-Hampshire, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Stokes, Thomas, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn of Missouri, Ward, Williams of Pennsylvania, Williams of Indiana, and Wilson of Pennsylvania—57.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Ames, Archer, Ashley of Nevada, Axtel, Bailey, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Barnum, Beaman, Beck, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blaine, Boyer, Brooks, Buckland, Burr, Chanler, Cook, Carey, Driggs, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Eggleston, Eldridge, Eliot, Ferris, Ferry, Fields, Garfield, Getz, Glossbrenner, Golladay, Griswold, Grover, Haight, Halsey, Hamilton, Hawkins, Hill, Holman, Hoopers, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Humphreys, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Ketcham, Knott, Koontz, Laflin, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lincoln, Marshall, Marvin, McCarthy, McCullough, Miller of Pennsylvania, Moorehead, Morgan, Mungen, Niblack, Nicholson, Perham, Peters, Phelps, Pike, Plants, Poland, Poesly, Pruyn, Randall, Robertson, Robinson, Ross, Sawyer, Sitgreaves, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Steward, Stone, Taber, Taylor, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Auken, Van Trump, Van Wyck, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Indiana, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Ohio, Woodbridge and Woodward—108.

CURRENCY CONTRACTION.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the bill declaring that from and after its passage the authority of the Secretary to make any reduction in the currency by retiring or canceling United States notes, is suspended. A running discussion, in which the impeachment question got mixed up, ensued between Messrs. SCHENCK, INGERSOLL, STEVENS of Pennsylvania, LOGAN, GARFIELD and others, but Mr. SCHENCK put an end to it by moving the previous question on the bill.

The previous question was seconded by 94 to 31, and the bill passed by yeas 127 to 24 nays. The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Anderson, Archer, Arnell, Ashley of Ohio, Axtel, Baker, Banks, Barnes, Barnum, Bearman, Beck, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Boutwell, Boyer, Bromwell of Illinois, Brooks, Buckland, Burr, Butler, Carey, Churchill, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Coburn, Cook, Covode, Cullum, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Ely, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Ferris, Ferry, Fields, Golladay, Graveley, Griswold, Halsey, Hamilton, Harding, Hawkins, Hill, Higby, Holman Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hulburd of New-York, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jones, Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Kerr, Ketcham, Knott, Koontz, Laflin, Lawrence of Ohio, Lincoln, Loan, Logan, Loughridge, Lynch, Marvin, Maynard, McCarthy, McClurg, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morgan, Mullins, Munger, Myers, Newcomb, Niblack, Nunn, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Perham, Pile, Plants, Paisley, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Schenck, Shanks, Smith, Starkweather, Stevens of New-Hampshire, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Stewart, Stokes, Taylor, Thomas, Trimble, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of Missouri, Van Trump, Van Wyck, Washburn of Indiana, Washburn of Wisconsin, Welker, Williams of Pennsylvania, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Ohio, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Woodbridge—127.

NAYS—Ames, Ashley of Nevada, Blaine, Broomall, Davis, Eliot, Garfield, Getz, Glossbrenner, Grover, Haight, Hooper, Hubbard of Connecticut, Humphreys, Johnson, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Randall, Sitgreaves, Spalding, Taber, Van Auken, Ward, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Woodward—24.

PRINTING THE LOAN LAWS.

Mr. SCHENCK moved that one thousand copies of all the loan laws of the United States, be ordered to be printed; the pamphlet to be prepared under the direction of the Committee on Ways and Means. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

THE POST-OFFICE REPORT.

A resolution to print additional copies of the Post-office report, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. SCHENCK then moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

PRINTING THE MESSAGE.

Mr. STEVENS, (Penn.,) offered the usual resolutions for distributing the President's Message among the various Committees to which its subject applied. Among them was a proposition to refer a portion of the President's Message to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. ROSE made the point of order that that resolution was out of order, as there was was no such committee in existence.

The Chairman overruled the point of order.

Mr. STEVENS stated in explanation that new States would be coming in from week to week for ten weeks, and there should be a committee to have charge of the subject. He would, however, modify his resolution so as to refer the subject to a select committee of nine.

Mr. ROSS did not see that that altered the matter at all. He denounced this as a covert way of reviving a committee without any vote of the House, by simply referring a subject to it. The Committee on Reconstruction had stood in the way of reconstruction, and had obstructed the wise, salutary and judicious measures of the President to give peace and harmony to the country. The time had come when the voices of the people had been heard on these great questions, and he called on their representatives to heed that warning voice. The House had by its vote to-day condemned the action of the Committee on Reconstruction, and given its indorsement to the judicious measures of the President. [Laughter.] He felt like taking by the hand the members on the other side of the House. He saw repentance in their faces. They were evidently sorry for their past conduct, and he was willing to take them on probation into the great Union Uarty of the country. He moved to strike out that part of the resolution.

Mr. STEVENS, Pennsylvania, said he had been very much pleased with the eloquent remarks of the gentleman from Illinois. That gentleman was right in many of his points, especially when he referred to that fragment of a party which voted with him (Ross) this morning. He asked for a vote.

Mr. ROSS' motion was rejected.

Mr. BUTLER offered an additional resolution to refer to the Committee on Appropriations that part of the President's Message relating to the purchase of the Russian possessions in America.

Mr. STEVENS said that, without special reference, the subject was with the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and he saw no reason to change that.

Mr. BUTLER's amendment was rejected, and the other resolutions were laid aside to be reported to the House.

Mr. PAINE addressed the Committee on the subject of the finances. He replied to the argument of Mr. BUTLER, made last week, against the payment of the principal of the Five-twenties in gold. He undertook to controvert that position and prove by the law itself that the bonds are payable in coin, because, by the act of the 25th of February, 1862, it was only the one hundred and fifty millions of greenbacks authorized by that act which were made legal tenders. If the gentleman from Massachusetts was such a magician as to be able to pay five hundred millions of bonds with one hundred and fifty millions of greenbacks, then that gentleman should be transferred to the head of the Treasury Department, where he could soon, by such magical powers, pay off the national debt.

Mr. ROSS contended that if these bondholders were paid in the currency which was then provided, there could be no complaint.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, desired to know whether he (Mr. ROSS) was in favor of issuing more greenbacks to carry out that idea.

Mr. ROSS did not want to issue too much paper money, but he thought it would do no harm if the currency were watered a little. He did not think it would be very judicious to return too soon to specie payment. He would, however, have the currency of the National Banks substituted by greenbacks. In reply to another question from Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, he said that the bonds should be paid in currency, if that could be done under the laws and without violating the honest good faith of the country. [Laughter.] Eighteen millions of gold must be saved annually by canceling $300,000,000 of National Bank currency, by issuing that amount of greenbacks and buying up that amount of six per cent. bonds. He would then take the balance of the national debt and issue gradually, from year to year, greenbacks to redeem it. More currency was needed for the trade of the country.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, asked Mr. ROSS what the effect of diluting the currency was, and remarked that while everything consumed by the laboring man increased in price 93 per cent., the laboring man's wages increased only 63 per cent. He was glad his colleague had declared himself in favor of watering the currency, and he presumed that that would be the policy of his (Mr. ROSS') party in Illinois next year.

Mr. ROSS retorted that since the policy of contracting the currency had been established, the wages of the laboring man had decreased, and his colleague had favored that policy. His colleague's policy had also been to exempt from taxation the property of the rich bondholders, thereby imposing more burdens on the property of the poor man. He would tell his colleague that if he planted himself on the bondholders' platform he would soon find himself solitary and alone on that platform in the State of Illinois. His colleague was willing to turn off the decrepit soldier, and the widows and orphans of soldiers, with payment in paper currency, and to reserve the gold to pay off the rich bondholders. He had been originally opposed to making greenbacks legal tenders, but now he was rejoiced that that had been done, as it opened a way to the people to get rid of the enormous debt.

Mr. SPALDING asked him what amount of greenbacks he would issue.

Mr. ROSS said he had made a calculation, but he had not it with him. He thought that with the help of taxation, one-sixth or one-eighth of the bonded debt might be paid every year.

The Committee rose, and the House at 3:40 adjourned.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 7.

An effort was made to hold a session of the Convention to-day, but it failed; the number present was so small that an adjournment became necessary almost immediately. It is unlikely that any further attempt will be made to hold sessions on Saturdays.

Associated Press Dispatches.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 7.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. WALES presented a report on Industrial Interests.

Mr. MERRITT offered the following, which was laid on the table by consent of the mover:

Whereas, It is now probable that the labors of this Convention will not be completed before this Chamber will be required by the Legislature; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President to confer with the Committee of the Common Council of the City of Albany, in relation to a suitable hall and accommodations for the sessions of this Convention, as voluntarily tendered by the city authorities, and report as early as practicable.

Mr. BICKFORD moved to instruct the Committee on Revision to amend the section relative to the salary of members of the Legislature, substantially as follows:

Two hundred dollars shall be due and payable on the first day of February in each year, and the remainder (eight hundred dollars) at the close of the first and main session.

During said session the roll of members in each House shall be called half an hour after the beginning of each daily session, if the session shall last so long, and again just before the adjournment for the day; and every member who shall not answer to his name on either of the said roll-calls shall be deemed absent for the day, and there shall be deducted from that portion of the salary of each member, payable at the end of the first or main session, for each day's absence as aforesaid a sum which shall bear the same proportion to eight hundred dollars as one day bears to the whole number of days which the session shall last.

Tabled by consent.

The consideration of the report on the Judiciary was resumed in Committee of the Whole. Without coming to any vote the Committee rose, progress was reported, and the Convention adjourned to Monday evening.

THE HARTFORD MURDER.

An Interview With the Accused—Their Confessions—Conflicting Statements.

From the Hartford Post, Dec. 6.

Chief of Police CHAMBERLIN visited JOHN BROOKS and ALEXANDER HENRY, who are now in jail for the murder of Mr. RICHARD BRADLEY, the Front-street jeweler last week. He held separate interviews with them, first conversing with BROOKS, who made a long statement. He said he visited his wife in jail on the day of the murder, and afterward stopped at various drinking places, at one of which he met HENRY and HOMER. After 5 o'clock they were in a house together, and here we will let BROOKS tell his own story:

BROOKS' CONFESSION.

Henry asked me what was on, and then told me of an old man who had kept a jewelry-store; he said, I will hold the old man while you go through the "drum;" (thief slang for shop;) I told him I had a watch at pawn at the head of Ferry-street, on which I got $3 last April; he said that must be the place then; I told him I would go up and see about the watch; he said, wait a minute; I will get something to fix the old man with; he went out and got a stick and put it up his coat-sleeve; then he went and talked privately with Homer; we all started for Bradley's; we found no light in the shop, and the door was locked; I told Homer to keep a good lookout, and I would try and open the door; I took out my pocket knife and removed a pane of glass in the door, and put my hand in and raised the latch; then I tried to force the lock, but had to stop as people were passing all the time; folks kept passing, and I had to desist. After a while there was an old man came along, and stood on the walk in front of the shop. Henry said, that is the old bloat, come away; we then stepped away, and the old man went into the shop and left the door open; we followed him in—that is, Henry and me; Homer was on the "stall." [Slang for watch.] After we went in that was the last I saw of Homer that night; I said to the old man, have you got my watch? He said he knew nothing about it; I said you have got my name on your books; he said I have sold the watch, and seemed very much excited, and said, come in the morning; Henry said now is the time, and then he took hold of the old man around the neck and both fell to the floor. There was a slight scuffle, and Henry said give me a handkerchief, Jack; I gave it to him, and he said it is all right now; I then went to the glass show-case, and just then the old man made some noise; I said Henry, keep him quiet; he replied, it is all right now; just then the front door opened, and I went behind the counter; then I started out the door and was seized by two men; before we went in, Henry and me exchanged caps."

Henry, after telling of the visits to drinking places, said he and Sam. Lang and Jack and Homer were together; Jack (Brooks) went out and got a drink, and came back again; I had laid down; he roused me up and asked me if I would drink; I told him I was tight; he said, I have a watch on pawn at an old man's on Front-street, and if you will go with me after it we can make money enough to last all Winter; I said wait until I am sober, for the Police will get hold of me; he wouldn't let me rest till I said I would go, and I started with him to get the watch; we went to Bradley's store; Bradley had not come in; I said let us go back down to the ward again; he said no, and took out his knife and took out a pane of glass and broke out another; then Bradley came, and Jack followed him into the store; Jack said I want that watch I left here last April; Bradley said you had better wait till morning; Jack said I want it now; he then said to me, why don't you come in? what are you afraid of? I said why don't you wait till morning? He said I want the watch to-night; then he caught hold of Bradley and put his arm around his neck; said I, I am going home; if I had known this I would never have come with you.

At this point Mr. CHAMBERLIN was satisfied that HENRY was lying, as he asked him where he got the safe-key which was in his possession at the time of his arrest, and he replied that he found it. There is no doubt it was taken from BRADLEY's person during the scuffle. HENRY said that he wanted to tell the truth, because he "didn't expect to live after this thing was over," and it is probable that he will make a clean breast of the whole matter at a future time. In explanation of his changing caps with BROOKS, he said that when he stood upon the walk, refusing to go in, BROOKS came out and seized his cap and took it into the shop with him.

Gen. Canby's South Carolina Tax Order.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, Dec. 5.

General Orders No. 139, Headquarters Second Military District, "providing for the support of the Provisional Government of South Carolina," modifies the Tax Act, passed by the Legislature, Dec. 21, 1866. The tax on real estate is only twenty-five cents on every one hundred dollars, *vice* thirty cents last year. On capital stock of gas companies, a quarter of one per cent., instead of a half of one per cent. last year. On manufactured articles, twenty cents on every one hundred dollars, *vice* one dollar on every one hundred dollars last year. Gross sales of liquor were taxed ten per cent. last year; only five per cent. in Gen. CANBY's order. Buggies, carriages, gold and silver plate, watches, jewelry, &c., same as last year. The Income tax upon professions is increased from two per cent. last year, to two and a half per cent. in this. On commissions received by brokers, vendue masters, factors, commission merchants, dealers in exchange or in mortgages, bonds and other negotiable papers, $5 last year for every $100, and only $2 50 this year. The tax on premiums of insurance companies remains the same, except that no discrimination is made by Gen. CANBY in favor of home companies. The express companies, taxed ten per cent. on their gross receipts, only pay one per cent. in Gen. CANBY's Tax Order; telegraph companies two and a half per cent., *vice* five per cent. last year. On the amount of sales of goods, wares, &c., sixty cents on every one hundred dollars last year, only twenty cents this year. Tax upon bank profits remain unchanged; so, also, income tax upon salaries, rents, &c.; upon incomes of railroads and gross receipts of hotel-keepers. Bar-rooms pay ten per cent, on gross receipts, same as last year. "For the privilege of selling lottery-tickets within the limits of this State, five hundred dollars per month, to be paid monthly or quarterly, in advance, to the Treasurer of the State."

The foregoing are the leading features of Gen. CANBY's tax order, upon a careful examination of which it will be observed that in most cases the tax remains the same; in some it is slightly, in others materially reduced, and only in one or two instances is it increased. As the appropriations are nearly the same as last year, a compensating increase of revenue can only be looked for from the reassessment of the estate, prescribed in the eighth paragraph of the order as follows: "Each assessor and each tax collector acting as assessor, before entering upon his duties as assessor, shall take and subscribe before the clerk of the court of the district the following oath, which shall be indorsed on his commission, viz.: 'I, A B, do promise and swear that I will, to the best of my ability, execute the duties of assessor for my collection district, and will, without favor or partiality, ascertain and assess the actual value of the property, real and personal, upon which *ad valorem* is levied, before and for the purpose of levying such tax.'"

Mr. Dickens' Last Reading in Boston.

From the Boston papers of Saturday morning we quote the following in relation to Mr. DICKENS' concluding reading, on Friday evening, at Tremont Temple, in that city:

"The audience was very large, completely filling the hall, and the number of persons standing was unusually large. The rain and furious wind did not appear to lessen the attendance in the slightest degree. The programme consisted of the story of Little Dombey, in five chapters, and the Trial, from *Pickwick*. The former was admirably calculated to bring out the strongest powers of the reader, and we are sure that the wonderful pathos of that touching record of a young life was never so plainly manifested, even to the most attentive reader of *Dombey and Son*. The birth of Little Dombey; his childhood experiences in his London home; his residence with Mrs. Pipchin; his studies with Dr. Blimer, who was constantly saying to his literary daughter, "Bring him on, Cornelia; bring him on;" his gradual wasting away under the forcing process in vogue at the Blimber Institute; his return to London; his last sad sickness and his death—all these were faithfully and graphically sketched, and all the characters were unmistakably portrayed. There was Mr. Dombey, stern and solemn; Mrs. Dombey, giving away her life in order that her husband's house of business "might once again be not only in name, but in fact Dombey & Son;" Mrs. Pipchin, sharp and peremptory in every motion and word; Dr. Blimber, complacently regarding his "little friends," whose minds it was his business to cram with everything, that could be of no possible use to them; Mr. Toots, tall and whiskered, but awkward and almost brainless; Florence, with her strong and tender love for Paul, and Paul himself, with his plaintive voice and his quaint remarks. And there was almost the stillness of a death chamber as the ebbing away of Paul's life was thus described:

"The golden ripple on the wall came back again, and nothing else stirred in the room. The old, old, fashion! The fashion that came in with our first garments, and will last unchanged until our race has run its course, and the wide firmament is rolled up like a scroll. The old, old, fashion—Death! O, thank God, all who see it, for that older fashion yet, of Immortality! And look upon us, Angels of young children, with regards not quite estranged, when the swift river bears us to the ocean!"

The Trial from Pickwick was superb. It is the very best and most effective thing Mr. DICKENS has given us the whole week. He appears the most at home in it. The lights and shadows and tones—the individualities and irregularities of the characters—are brought out in just the right proportions. Nothing could be finer than the portraits of Sergeant Buzfuz, as he appears in Court; of the Judge, a thick-headed bundle of stupidity; of Mrs. Cluppins, Mr. Wilkins, Susannah Sanders, Sam Weller, Mr. Skimpin and others. Each was greatly relished by the audience, which frequently honored the speaker with hearty applause.

The readings have been a most undoubted success. The audiences gathered for four nights have been the best that have assembled in Boston for several years. This tribute to Mr. DICKENS is marked and significant. During his three weeks' sojourn in Boston he has dined out about a dozen times; partly in Cambridge, but mostly in Boston. He has entertained small and select parties at the Parker House, about the same number of times. With the exception of these dinings and winings, mostly among the *crème de la crème* of the literati, Mr. DICKENS has devoted himself to business. At 11 A. M. he gives his muscles lively play in the shape of an eight or ten mile walk—the "constitutional." Two or three gentlemen have tried this turn into the suburbs with Mr. DICKENS, and most of them have been glad before getting back to turn into some horse or steam-car, or some other method of conveyance. He is a rapid walker, and keeps up his speed to the end. He and FIELDS were accounted on a pedestrian wager, a few days since, while speeding it over the Mill-dam in a most energetic manner. Mr. DICKENS' pen has been busy from the moment of his arrival in this city. He has at least three papers on which he is hard at work. One is to see daylight first in the *Atlantic Monthly*, and the others at home. He has been sought almost incessantly. Cards by the bushel in the aggregate have been sent him, and notes soliciting his autograph have fallen or rather flown to him, as it were, in showers. Of course these impertinences have gone unanswered; in fact, have not ever reached him at all. His assistants are doomed to the task of seeing the purpose of the billets, and are authorized to dispose of them in the waste basket.

The Swindle Upon the First National Bank of Charleston.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, Dec. 2.

Monday last a well-dressed, elderly man of rather prepossessing manners and representing himself to be Mr. R. S. COLMAN, of Massachusetts, arrived in this city, took quarters at the Mills House, and shortly afterward called upon a number of our merchants, among whom was Mr. EDWIN BATES, to whom he presented a letter of introduction signed "H. B. CLAFLIN, of the house of H. B. CLAFLIN & Co.," of New-York, and requested an introduction to the President of one of the banks of this city, giving as his reason that he desired to deposit some checks for safe-keeping. Deceived by his representations and letters, Mr. BATES introduced COLMAN to ANDREW SIMONDS, Esq., President of the First National Bank, whom COLMAN told that he was traveling in the interest of an Eastern manufacturing company, and had come to Charleston with a view of purchasing cotton, but that having consulted Messrs. G. W. WILLIAMS & Co., J. H. BAGGETT & Co., and finding the market unfavorable to his purposes, he had determined to proceed to Augusta. He then asked Mr. SIMONDS to negotiate two checks for him—one a check drawn by the Utica National Bank of Utica, New-York, on the First National Bank of New-York, for $10,000, and the other a check drawn by the National Union Bank of Woonsocket, Rhode-Island, on the Suffolk National Bank, of Boston, for $6,500—which was done, COLMAN receiving therefor $6,000 in currency, a check drawn by the First National Bank of this city on the National Bank of Augusta, Georgia, for $1,000, and leaving the balance, $9,500 deposited to his credit.

After COLMAN's departure from the bank, some suspicion was excited by the fact that the checks and the reputed letter of Mr. CLAFLIN were drafted in unfamiliar handwriting, and telegrams were sent to the different parties asking information in reference to them. Replies were received from the banks and Mr. CLAFLIN, pronouncing the papers to be forgeries, but when search was made for COLMAN it was discovered that he had left the Mills House, ostensibly for Augusta, by the night express train, taking with him his carpet-bag, and declining the use of a hack which was offered him, on the ground that he would save seventy-five cents by walking to the depot. A telegram was dispatched to Augusta, and the payment of the check for $1,000 stopped. Telegrams were also sent to different points advising the detectives of the circumstances, and Lieut. HENDRICKS started in pursuit. COLMAN, not satisfied with the rascality he had performed in the bank, had the cool audacity to ask for and receive letters of introduction from several of our most prominent merchants, on the strength of his forged papers, to parties in Augusta, Atlanta and elsewhere. By the transaction the First National Bank, which is the only sufferer in the matter, loses $6,000, but there is great reason to believe that a great part, if not the whole of it will be recovered by the arrest of COLMAN.

Tennessee Republican State Convention—A Question of Anniversaries.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Press & Times, Dec. 3.

A call has been published by the Central Committee appointed at the Republican Convention of the 22d of February last, for a State Convention of the Republican Party of Tennessee, to meet in this place on the 8th of January next. We presume that the Committee had no special reason for selecting that day, and that there will be no opposition to changing it to a day much more suitable and convenient to a large majority of the active members of the Republican Party. The Legislature will adjourn the 20th of this month until the second Monday in January, so that the 8th will occur during the recess. The 22d of February, we would suggest, would be a more appropriate and convenient day for our State Convention. It is more truly a National day, for it is the anniversary of the birth of WASHINGTON. Beside, the Republicans of Tennessee have adopted it as their day for holding State Conventions, and custom has confirmed and approved the selection. These are the views of the members of the Legislature, who would be glad to attend the Convention.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.—The official canvass of the votes at the late State election in Wisconsin has been completed, and shows that about 142,800 votes were cast. The majority for FAIRCHILD, the Republican candidate for Governor, was 4,764. The vote on the constitutional amendment, giving members of the Legislature $350 salary, instead of $212, was only 82,781, and the majority for it is 3,394. The banking law amendment was carried by 33,954 majority.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE SKEIN.

From the Broadway Magazine for December.

Slip, yes, slip your skein, my Kitty,
O'er my hands, and wind, and wind,
All the while, with little pity,
Tangling, tangling, heart and mind:
Kitty! eyes upon the wool!
Not on me, my beautiful!

Now you droop your eyes completely,
Winding, winding, dreamilie;
Wherefore, wherefore smile so sweetly
On a thing that cannot see?
If you *must* smile, smile this way!
I will bear it as I may!

Ah! the rosebud fingers flitting
Swift about the colored ball!
How my heart beats time, while sitting;
Still, I try to bear it all:
Kitty, do you know or care
'Tis my heart you're winding there?

Kitty, I am in a vision!
All the world to mist doth die;
Only, in an air Elysian,
Little fairy fingers fly:
Surely, if they flit too near,
I shall catch and kiss them, dear!

Tangled! pout not, frown not, Kitty!
Though I gladly bear the pain;
For your anger is so pretty,
It may make me sin again.
There! 'tis well! Now, wind and wind,
Tangling further heart and mind!

Now 'tis done! the last thread lingers
Sadly from me, slow to part;
Can'st thou see that in my fingers
I am holding up my heart?
Wind and wind! I do not care!
Smile or frown! and I will bear!

Ah! so fast and quick you wind it,
I no more can keep it mine;
Do you wonder that you find it
Trobbing now, close, close to thine:
Tangled, tangled are the twain;
Kiss, kiss, kiss them free again!

ROBERT BUCHANAN.

AN ACTOR'S HOLIDAY.

BY MARK LEMON.

From the Extra Number of London Society for 1867.

The stage of Drury Lane Theatre was in a state of "most admired disorder." Carpenters were at work in groups, while others were hauling up or lowering down pieces of scenery to and from the painting room above. Here and there traps in the stage were open, and the master carpenter carefully superintending their "working," and on which depended the successful "transformation" of the tricks which were to astonish the holiday folk. On one side of the stage a file of seedy-looking men of all ages were being drilled into some extravagant actions which only acquired their full meaning when the "property man" and the "wardrobe keeper" had clothed them with grotesque heads and "demon" habiliments. On the other side a number of girls, in their street attire and muddy boots, were simulating the graceful attitude of "fairies," but wanting the accessories of wings and wands and gauze-bespangled skirts, were sadly of "the earth, earthly." Two men in canvas suits and dancing slippers were evidently rehearsing certain pantomimic effects, which, to an uninitiated person, appeared to be without meaning, but would, when fully exhibited by "merry clown" and pantaloon set the house in a roar, as they had done "time out of mind."

Presently the prompter's voice was heard shouting, "Clear! everybody!" and in a few minutes carpenters, supers, ballet and pantomimists had disappeared, leaving the stage free for a full rehearsal of the Grand New Christmas Pantomime. The prompter's table was then placed at one corner of the stage, and two or three arm-chairs for the concocter of the pantomime, the stage director and the manager himself.

As soon as the latter important gentleman presented himself upon the stage, Mr. Rossiter, a rising young actor, approached him from one of the wings and saluted the potentate very respectfully.

"Good morning, Rossiter. You're not in the opening of the pantomime are you?" asked the manager, with a smile.

"I am happy to say I am not, Sir," replied the actor.

"Nor in the opera?"

"No, Sir; I am unfortunately associated with the peacock, being only made to be looked at and admired," replied the actor.

"Well, that's cool," said the manager, laughing, "I'll put it in the bills some day. But what do you want with me? I'm busy."

"I want permission to relieve the treasury of my salary for a month. I want a month's leave of absence, Sir."

"'I shall remember that your Grace was bountiful.' Take it; and if you can persuade B—— and C—— and half a dozen others to follow your example, I promise you my consent till the Christmas holidays are over. Where are you going?"

"To my native village," replied the actor with a stage voice, "which I have not beheld for ten long years, my Lord. I shall then go on to Cardiff, where I can get a fortnight's engagement to pay expenses—"

"Cardiff! Why, what on earth—well, be off—Barrymore is ready to begin."

Mr. Rossiter shook hands with the manager and took his leave, and we will do the same, having nothing more to do with the rehearsal of the Grand Christmas Pantomime of 1848.

The village inn of Craysford was called "The Three Horseshoes," as it had been held for many years by the family of the Welders, who combined the business of blacksmith with that of publican. Craysford was an out-of-the-way place, and might have been altogether overlooked by the ordnance surveyors had not the Cardiff coach passed through it—not without pulling up, however,—as the Welders had the art of brewing such fine stingo that no coachman who cared for the comfort of his passengers, inside and out, would have allowed to have passed "The Three Horseshoes" in ignorance of its excellent brewage. Especially in Winter time, when the frosty air or the chilling rain and snow set coats and wrappers and straw at defiance. Then a glass—perhaps two—of Welder's XXX was a real blessing to travelers, and sent a genial glow through their shivering bodies, from the tips of their toes to the crown of their heads. There is no such ale brewed now-a-days, to our knowledge, if we except the brewage of Arundel, produced by that most successful of pisciculturists, Mr. Constable.

It is a day before Christmas Eve that we make our acquaintance with "The Three Horseshoes" and its host and hostess.

John Welder was sitting at a table in the best parlor, and poring thoughtfully over his account-books, occasionally referring to a letter whose perusal afforded him no satisfaction. John was an industrious man, and farmed some sixty acres of land to fill up his time when the forge was idle. He had had ill-luck with his farming, and during the last three years, owing to two bad harvests and a sort of murrain among his cattle, had got sadly in arrear with his rent. He was scoring up his worldly possessions, to discover, if possible, the means to pay off the demands of the new owner of "The Three Horseshoes," the forge and bit of land. Had his old landlord been alive, there would have been no difficulty, but he had died two years ago, and his heir knew nothing of Craysford nor of John Welder, and naturally, therefore, looked to be paid his dues.

Mrs. Welder was sticking bits of holly about the room, occasionally pausing in her task to cast a sweet sorrowful look at her husband John. Mary Welder's face was a pretty one at all times—pretty when she smiled her thanks to the passengers of the coach; pretty as she smiled the pleasure she felt when John came in hot from the forge or cold from the field; very pretty indeed when she held up their rosy, chubby boy to his father's lips; but prettiest by far now, we think, when her face was full of love and sorrow for her perplexed husband.

John had married Mary out of pure, honest love, and her love was all the dowry she had to bring him. It might have been otherwise had certain strange events not happened.

Mary's father was a man of substance when she was born. He was a yeoman farmer, and had a hundred acres of the best land in the county of his own and rented twice as much more. He was a man to be envied, many thought, for his wife was all a good housewife should be, and Green Tree Place was a home indeed.

Thomas Sharpe—that was his name—was the best of neighbors, ever ready to help a friend or an honest man. Indeed, some thought that Thomas Sharpe was not always discreet in that respect, and he would have acted more wisely had he kept his old bureau locked at times instead of opening it, to lend some of the bright guineas he kept hoarded there. This hoarding was a peculiarity of his, as he distrusted all banks, except the Bank of England, his father having lost money by one, and been nearly ruined before he came to live at Craysford; and, in consequence, the elder Sharpe had almost exacted a promise from his son that he would never place his earnings in another's keeping.

"Put it into dirt, as I have done of late, lad, and not into banker's boxes as I did, like a fool, in afore time. Good land can't run away but bankers can," were almost the last words spoken by Thomas Sharpe's father. So there were always guineas to be had at Green Tree Place, and John Welder's father had borrowed more than a hundred of them.

But a great sorrow came upon Thomas Sharpe—one of the greatest which could have come to him. His wife died suddenly whilst they were making merry on little Mary's tenth birthday. The circumstance of her death seemed to intensify his grief at the loss of his wife, and how dearly he had loved her none could know but himself. His friends tried hard to console him, but in vain. Everything about the place reminded him of her, and he rather encouraged his sorrow than fought with it manfully and with the Christian belief that death was but the gate to life. He seemed to reject the conviction (as Longfellow has beautifully expressed it)—that

"Dust to dust returning
Was not spoken of the soul."

During the next two years he fell into such a state of despondency that his neighbors were scarcely surprised when they heard that Thomas Sharpe's land was to be sold, and that his holding was open to another tenant.

The land sold well, it was said, and people who knew Thomas Sharpe's peculiar mistrust of a bank, wondered what he would do with his money. If any one could have answered that question it would have been Phillip Pullen, his bailiff, as he had always been treated more like a brother than a servant. They had been boys together, and Thomas Sharpe had taught Phillip to read and write and keep accounts, beside imparting to him all the knowledge he himself had gained from reading. Phillip Pullen, as time went on, became Master Sharpe's bailiff, and if any one knew what was to be done with the purchase money of the hundred acres and the gear of the farm it was Phillip Pullen.

The bailiff was as silent as his master, who had neither kith or kin about Craysford to consult, and his father had never kept up any communication with those who had perhaps, turned to him the cold shoulder, when his early loss had nigh ruined him. So Thomas had only his daughter Mary to care for, and she had been placed with old John Welder's sister, who had been her nurse at Green Tree Place. Becky Welder loved her darling charge with almost the fondness of a mother, and this Thomas Sharpe knew, and so intrusted his most precious treasure to her, now that his child was motherless, while he took up his quarters at "The Three Horseshoes."

Matters continued in this state for a short time, and until one day when Mr. Sharpe and his bailiff Phillip got outside of the Cardiff coach, without any previous notice to any one of their intention to take a journey. From that journey neither returned for years, but as their story, and how Mary Sharpe came to be the wife of John Welder, will have to be told to Mr. Rossiter, we leave them for the present.

Poor John Welder could not see a way out of his difficulties, so he laid his head upon his folded arms, resting on the table. This was more than his wife could bear to look upon, therefore she came down from the chair on which she was standing, at the same time dropping the holly twigs from her hand. She knelt down beside her husband and threw her arm around his neck.

"My poor, dear boy," she said, with great effort keeping back her tears, "this is not the best way to meet our troubles. We must be braver than this. Come, love, tell your silly little wife how our affairs stand, and perhaps she may be of help. We women are very clever sometimes."

"There's not enough to pay more than half we owe."

"Half's something," said Mary, quite cheerfully, though her tears could be restrained no longer. "Perhaps our landlord will take that and wait."

"Read that letter again," said John, despondingly. "There's not a word of hope for us in it from beginning to end. He knows nothing of us—cares nothing for us. No doubt he believes I am humbugging him, or that I'm a lazy, drunken fellow, that would not pay if I could."

"Well, we can undeceive him as to that," replied Mary. "The rector would write to him, I am sure, and say what an honest, sober, hard-working man you are, John."

"True, the rector would do that I've no doubt, but—"

"There, you see—there's one of your fears got rid of; so, pluck up a spirit and go at once to the rectory."

"But that won't pay the money, and this letter says pay or turn out. I never could hold up my head here, if I were to be sold up—"

"Now that's not talking bravely, John," said Mary, "even if the worst were to come. We have neither been wasteful nor idle, but it has pleased God to send us losses and trials, and it may please Him also to help us in our trouble and affliction. To doubt that is to sin."

"It may be so," replied John, rising up and kissing his wife's pretty hopeful face.

"Try and think it will be so."

"I will: I'll go at once to the rectory and try to think it will be as you say, Mary."

Mary brought him hat and coat.

"But the coach will be here in a few minutes," said John, not half liking his mission.

"I can attend to the coach. I always do in harvest time, and it's not likely to be much loaded this frosty day."

So John Welder did as he was requested to do, and with a very heavy heart went to get his good character certified at the rectory.

When he was gone, Mary sat down and had one little cry before she resumed garnishing her room in honor of the coming Christmas time.

She had scarcely finished gathering up the stray sprigs and putting away the nasty account-books, when the merry notes of the guard's horn proclaimed the approach of the Cardiff True Blue. When it pulled up at "The Three Horseshoes," Mary saw that she had conjectured rightly, and there were only two "outs" and a solitary "in" left of the load brought out of London. The roof, however, was piled with oyster-barrels and small baskets, indicative of friendly remembrances of country cousins, and two large trunks studded with brass nails.

"A light load to-day, Mr. Cantor, said Mary, addressing the coachman as he entered the little bar parlor for the customary glass of ale, though how he was to drink it, enveloped as he was in shawls and silk handkerchiefs, seemed somewhat of a mystery.

"Yes, my dear," replied Mr. Cantor, using the privileges of the road and murmuring from the depths of his wrappers; "but we're booked full in and out to-morrow. I've brought you a gent, however, who talks of stopping the week."

"Not a Londoner, I hope," said Mary; "they are so fidgety and particular."

"This is a very pleasant gent—quite free and easy. He has talked all the way down—full of anecdotes—chock full."

It was Mr. Rossiter of whom the coachman spoke thus favorably, and who, having seen his two large trunks safely landed now, came in to inquire if he could be accommodated with bed and board. He was answered affirmatively, and as soon as the guard and the other outside had been refreshed, and both guardians of the coach had been satisfactorily tipped by Mr. Rossiter, and the True Blue got under way again, Mrs. Welder led her guest into the best parlor.

"Well, this is jolly!" exclaimed the actor. "Quite 'a set,' I declare. Real holly! real fire! real—no—no mistletoe."

"No, Sir," replied Mrs. Welder, smiling, "that would hardly do in a public-house."

"Perhaps not, if you are the waiting-maid," said Rossiter, saucily.

"I'm the landlady, Sir," observed Mrs. Welder, rather staidly.

"I beg pardon, I'm sure," said Rossiter, quite politely. "I ought to have been sure of that. My bedroom, I think, is over this, is it not?"

"Yes, Sir," replied Mary, rather wondering how a stranger could have known that.

"Then be good enough to let one of your Cyclops yonder take my two boxes up stairs, as I hope to be your guest for nine or ten days," said Rossiter, smiling.

"We will try and make you comfortable, Sir," said Mrs. Welder, smiling also.

"And now, if you please, I'll have some bread and cheese,—I hate tea,"—and as Mrs. Welder was going he added, "with some of the old stingo, Mary!"

Mrs. Welder fairly jumped when she heard herself addressed by her Christian name, and showed all the surprise she felt by her rounded eyes and opened lips displaying her small white teeth. Such a pretty mouth she had, and

"Mouths were made for kissing,"

says Barry Cornwall. So, Mr. Rossiter before Mary was herself again, seized her pretty cheeks between his hands and gave her a smack that sounded like the blow of a hammer. Mary gave a scream, as was highly proper.

"What, Mary—dear little Mary Sharpe, have you forgotten quite your old playfellow Joey Ross?"

"Never!" was all Mary could say.

"Ten years ago I went off from this village."

"With the vagabonds?"

"Yes, I believe that is what we strollers are called by act of Parliament, but since then I have become one of His Majesty's servants, and can dine at St. Jame's Palace whenever it pleases me."

Mary seemed to examine her old playmate from head to foot, and then to sum up her estimate of him in the word "La!"

"I'm so glad to be here again, Mary! I've looked to coming for years, but somehow or other I was always prevented."

"And we've often spoke of you," said Mrs. Welder. "Old Speedwell—you remember him—your old schoolmaster—went to London some four years ago, and said he had seen you, he was sure, in one of the great playhouses, looking so fine—but you were called by somebody else's name."

"Yes, Mary—there was a clever actor called Ross, so I tacked "iter" to my name and became Mr. Rossiter."

"La! Joey, how could you do so? You always were a bold chap; but you must be hungry," and without waiting a reply Mary hurried out of the room and soon returned with a tray covered with such bread, cheese and butter, and bright ale, that it is almost a luncheon to think of them.

Joey Ross showed that he fully appreciated "the good the gods (of 'The Three Horseshoes') provided," and when he spoke after several minutes his mouth was still encumbered.

"Never tasted such bread and cheese—never—since I left Craysford,—don't make it anywhere else, and I'm a judge; I've made my dinner off 'a twopenny buster and a pen'worth o' beeswax,' as we used to say in our probationary days."

Mary was a little puzzled to understand her old friend; but she nodded and smiled as though he were fully comprehended.

"Well, Mary, how long have you been married?—the coachman, just before he pulled up, told me you were landlady here."

"I've been married two years come next New Year's Day."

"Ah, lucky John Welder!" said Joey Ross with something like a sigh. "I've thought of you again and again until I'd almost written you a love letter! I used to fancy what a pretty woman you must have grown, and then—lucky John Welder!"

The actor was surprised as he looked at Mary to see a cloud upon her hitherto smiling face, and he guessed all was not well. He had wondered, certainly, that Mary had not made a better match than John Welder, but the excitement of being at home again, and the meeting with his pretty playfellow, had stopped his thinking; he now began to conjecture, and among other conclusions, he resolved that Mary had married against her father's consent. It was not Joey Ross' nature to remain silent, and so he said—

"And where is lucky John? At the forge?"

"No—he's not at work this afternoon—he has gone—to—to see the rector," replied Mary, blushing.

"Nothing—nothing wrong between you?" asked Ross, hesitatingly.

"O no! nothing! Nothing could ever be wrong between us," cried Mary, earnestly. "No—and yet we are in great trouble—we are likely—." She paused, as though ashamed to acknowledge the state of affairs.

"Don't hesitate to tell me, Mary."

"Well, then, we are in great trouble, as you may judge"—and then she told him all we know about John Welder's losses and the pressure he was under for money.

"Well, but your father?" said Rossiter.

"Ah! he has been dead some years, Joseph," replied Mary, sadly.

"We always thought he was a rich man," said Rossiter, "and that you, as his only child, would—"

"Be rich, too, some day," interrupted Mary. "Have you not heard what happened to us—years ago?"

"No. Mr. Sharpe was a thriving man when I left Craysford," replied Rossiter.

"It is a strange story, Joseph—a strange, sad story for me—but here comes John, poor boy! He'll tell you all about it if you ask him. It will take him off his troubles for a while, mayhap."

The actor and the blacksmith had been friends and playfellows together, at a time, too, when lazy Joe Ross was thought to be a credit to no one. He had been sent down to Craysford as a nurse child, and was cared for as such unhappy creatures usually are by their mercenary guardians. Joey was about fifteen when a strolling company of players visited Craysford. The glimpse Joey obtained of the stage and its professors aroused a slumbering ambition of which he had not been cognizant hitherto, and when Thespis packed up her cart and departed from Craysford, Joey got up behind on the tailboard. He had talent and industry, and, by slow degrees at first and then by rapid strides, he advanced from the barn to the theatre, as many of his most distinguished brethren had done before him. The two old friends were soon at home with each other, despite Joey's bright satin waistcoat, emerald brooch, and superfine cutaway coat, to say nothing of his kerseymere trousers and Wellington boots—matters rarely seen at out-of-the-world Craysford.

John Welder had a proper appreciation of his own brewage, and therefore he did not refuse his old friend's invitation to give up work for the day and keep him company by the side of the bright fire blazing in the best parlor. Mary was invited too, but she modestly declined, as there would be other customers to be attended to by and by besides the smart gentleman from London. As a matter of course Joseph's curiosity had been aroused by what Mary had said about her father; and John having been asked for information, laid down his pipe and narrated, nearly as follows, what his friend had desired to know of Thomas Sharpe.

After the mysterious disappearance from Craysford of the farmer and his bailiff, Phillip, the talk of most people was concerning Mary Sharpe. Her father had left but a small sum in the hands of Becky Welder, and when that was gone what would become of the child? Becky knew, she said, as long as she had strength to work, and old John Welder said he knew, too, as long as he'd a shilling. The guineas old John Welder had had from the bureau, were now proved to be put out at good interest, as the honest blacksmith could use them to nurture the child of his benefactor who had disappeared so strangely. Two years or more had passed before a word of news of Sharpe came to Craysford, and then it was very brief. It was a letter to Mary, inclosed to Becky Wilder, and evidently referring to a previous communication which had not come to hand. It was dated,

OFF COPENHAGEN, ———, 1801.
H. M. S. SUPERB.

MY DEAREST LOVE: Why have not you written to me? I have only time to send you the inclosed lock of hair and my earnest prayers to God for your happiness. We shall be engaged in less than an hour; I am compelled to close my letter. May I be preserved to you, my darling child.

YOUR FATHER.

Of course the rector was consulted as to the probable meaning of this letter, and he decided that Mr. Sharpe was evidently at sea with Nelson, and off Copenhagen.

The news of the victory which followed traveled slowly to Craysford; and it was not until the close of the war that Phillip Pullen returned to tell that Thomas Sharpe was dead. He and his master had visited Cardiff as we have heard; seamen were in great request, and the press-gangs spared none that seemed likely to make good sailors. Phillip and his master fell into the hands of a party and were instantly carried on board the *Bloodhound*, which set sail the same night for St. Domingo. The battle off that island took place shortly after, and the two landsmen did their duty bravely. They both wrote home after the engagement, but the transport which conveyed their letters was captured. Shortly after they were transferred to the *Superb*, and fought with Admiral Nelson at Copenhagen.

"But the strangest part of the story is to come," said John, "and I should like you to hear it from old Phillip himself, although he rambles a good deal and always stops when he comes to a certain part of it. He's sure to be here for his pipe and glass."

"Then ask him in," said Rossiter. "He'd be welcome under any circumstances, for he used to give me a great amount of good advice, properly punctuated by an ash-plant."

Old Phillip Pullen—or "The Commodore," as he was now called—was a marked character. He always wore some articles of naval attire incongruously combined with portions of rustic clothing. His pigtail was held in great admiration by the children of the village, as were his broad silver shoe-buckles by the population generally. His large japanned tobacco-box had the portrait of a ship in full sail tossing on a billowy sea, and the well-worn motto "Such is life" was inscribed beneath it. The whole depth of his forehead was seamed with a deep scar, which inspired respect, though it by no means improved the beauty of his countenance. He was known to have saved money before he went to sea, and was thought to have received a bagful of prize-money in addition to a pension. He disappeared from his cottage at times for days together, and even Mary Welder—for whom he showed the greatest affection—could never worm out of him where he had been, or the business which had taken him away. He was an independent old fellow, always paying for his own liquor, which he took sparingly; and it required much of John Welder's eloquence before he could persuade him to accept Rossiter's invitation to share the mild festivity in the best parlor. When he did so, Rossiter's tact soon put the old man at ease, and after a time led him to a continuation of the narrative begun by John Welder.

"It was a terrible day, that fight off Copenhagen," said the old man. "I'd seen plenty of hot work before, short time as I'd been in the service. Master Sharpe and I worked the same gun—we generally contrived to set together, and so we did on that bloody day. No man engaged can see much that goes on around him, and it's as well he can't, but there's enough that he remembers to his dying day—at night and when he's alone. Well, Sir, a heavy shot came crashing in at our port' striking our gun and carrying it from its tackles, scattering about splinters as thick as hail. One struck poor Master in the breast, driving him half across the deck, and I thought he was killed right out. I was untouched, strange to say, though I stood close to him. I went to him. 'Phillip,' he said, the blood almost choking him, 'my child; I shall never see her more!'"

"I couldn't speak, I couldn't a word, for I knew he spoke true.

'If you live to go home, my love to her—' he couldn't say what he had on his mind. He made a great effort to get a paper from his pocket, tied round and sealed it was, and then he gasped out: 'Give this only to—' old Phillip paused—"well, that's my secret, Sir—and then I was struck in the head here and saw no more of him." The old man paused again, but no one spoke until he resumed. "When I came to I was in hospital ashore, I forget where, and then it was months, I believe, before the doctors said I was cured, but disabled from service. I've never been right in the head since."

"And the packet Master Sharpe gave you—what was in it?" asked Rossiter, after a pause.

"I don't know! I don't know! But I can guess. We shall know when I can find th— when I can find him into whose hands it is to be given."

The old man rose up and put on his hat as though about to go. "I've tried hard to find him, traveled many miles. Some one said he was dead, but it's not likely that he could die. I'll find him yet, afloat or ashore, I'll find him."

It was evident the old man could not be detained. He had often become thus excited, and from the same cause, and therefore he was allowed to go, muttering still as he went, "I'll find him! I must find him before I die."

The actor and his friend sat silent for some time after the departure of old Phillip, their thoughts, perhaps, taking the same direction.

"What do you think was in that packet, John?" asked Rossiter, abruptly.

"Why, something to do with Thomas Sharpe's money, I fancy, and so does the rector," replied John, instantly.

"And so do I. Have you a notion whom Phillip means when he says he 'must find him?'"

"No—I wish I did."

"I fancy I have," said Rossiter, thoughtfully. "He'll find him ashore or afloat"—so he must be a sailor, and he—well, I'll go to bed and think of it—perhaps, dream of it. It's the season for wonderful dreams. I'll go to bed at once, as I shall be bad company now I've got this riddle of the 'Commodore's' to solve."

So the actor, having bidden his hostess "good night," was shown to his bed-chamber by John, who became rather confused by the rhapsodies of his friend in praise of everything in the room, white with dimity, yet warm as a toast from the glowing fire burning on the hearth. The actor did not go to sleep for an hour, and, not having requested to be called in the morning, did not come down stairs until the great case-clock in the parlor struck ten. Perhaps Mr. Rossiter had been lying awake day-dreaming a little?

The actor was about to enter the room he had occupied the preceding evening, when he paused, seeing Mary and John Welder poring over an account-book, which was at last closed with a sigh from both husband and wife.

"That's the skeleton in this house," thought the actor. "Money's short at 'The Three Horseshoes.'" He assumed, however, a cheerful voice and manner as he bade the young couple "good morning," and they, poor souls! did their best to answer cheerily.

But it would not do. There were traces of tears on Mary's cheeks, and the roses had withered from such pestilent dew.

"I can't help it, John. I can't help asking you what is the matter? I see you are both unhappy," said Rossiter, kindly.

John remained silent.

"Why should I not tell you?" said Mary, plucking up spirit—"I have in part already. We are in terrible want of money to pay our rent, Joseph."

"Much?"

"Yes—nearly seventy pounds," replied Mary.

The actor whistled a note or two.

"Now I will tell you, Joseph, what I have been saying to John," said Mary, almost choking. "Mr. Speedwell told me that when he saw you in London, you told everybody in the playhouse how rich you were—"

"On the stage, my dear—"

"Yes, on the stage, before every one, and that he saw you give a diamond ring worth he didn't know how much to one lady, and a bag of guineas to another—"

"On the stage, my dear creature, it was in my part!" exclaimed Rossiter, seeing what delusion was possessing his poor friend.

"I don't understand you," said Mary, sadly.

"No, I'm sure you don't. I'm an actor—to-day a prince—to-morrow a beggar; I'm only an actor and not a prudent one. There in that pocket-book is my whole worldly wealth, except my wardrobe up stairs. There are two ten-pound notes in that book, and both at your service."

"No more?" asked Mary. "And is that all you have?"

"Except some debts, which can be paid at my convenience. Now listen to me. Don't make yourself so miserable about this trifle of seventy pounds. I have no doubt that I can borrow the money in the great metropolis if things come to the worst, which they won't. Things are going to mend, to become very much brighter. When they are at their worst they must get better. Where's the 'Commodore?' Not gone on one of his rambles I hope."

"No, John had seen him half an hour ago in his little garden."

"Very well; then you must contrive to get him into this room about 4 o'clock. You must get him to tell you once more the fight of Copenhagen, and then—"

"Well, Joseph?"

"And then we will see if we can uncork his secret."

And so matters were to rest for the present.

There was hope certainly in Joseph; promise of assistance; twenty pounds were a great help, and more money was to come from London. There was hope certainly in all that, but from old Phillip none!

Mary Welder, however, undertook to manage the "Commodore," and to her he seemed incapable of refusing anything. At 4 o'clock, just as the evening began to close in, Phillip Pullen was telling the story he had told so often. He had spoken of his dear master and friend stricken down by the splinter; he was repeating the last of his dying words when the door opened gently, and there stood, indistinctly seen in the gloom of the evening, the counterpart of one who had long gone to his rest.

The whole group stood amazed, but the effect upon old Phillip soon became almost painful to witness. His broad chest heaved, big sweat-drops trickled down his scarred forehead, and he trembled like one stricken with palsy.

"You have been seeking me, Phillip Pullen,—seeking me for three years past."

The old man bowed his head affirmatively.

"You have a dead man's message to me,—give it me."

With trembling hands the old man loosened his neckerchief, and then unfastening the bosom of his shirt, produced a small leathern bag, which he held forth to the strange questioner.

"Give it me!"

With hesitating steps the old man advanced and did as he had been commanded.

"You have done your duty truly and faithfully, Philip Pullen. You will know this before many days are past. Be at peace; you have done your duty. Your Admiral has said it."

The figure slowly retired, the door closed. The old man fell upon his knees and uttered a few earnest words of thanksgiving that he had been allowed to discharge his duty, and had found him to whom his friend and master's last charge was consigned.

Had Phillip known that the part of Admiral Nelson had been performed by Mr. Rossiter, of the T. R. D. L., by the aid of his stage wardrobe, it is more than probable that "the actor's holiday" had been anything but an agreeable one.

As it was, Mr. Rossiter had conjectured rightly that the injury Phillip had received was the cause of his delusion that the Admiral still lived, and that only to his hands was he to deliver up his trust.

The little packet was worth more than its weight in gold. Thomas Sharpe had literally carried out his father's instructions. When he had received the money for his farm he had "put it into dirt," and buried it close to his wife's grave in Crayford Churchyard.

The recovery of the money was kept secret for some time, and then poor old Phillip was once more deceived by being informed that his great Admiral had sent him a pound of pigtail and a silver tobacco-box, with his lordship's compliments.

They kept Christmas Eve merrily at "The Three Horseshoes," you may be sure, Mr. Rossiter being the responsible Amphitryon. The manager of the Cardiff Theatre, however, had to make fresh arrangements, as Mr. Rossiter found it impossible to leave Crayford owing to his great success in

THE ACTOR'S HOLIDAY.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BOOK.—One who has been "permitted to see" a few of the *Leaves from a Journal of Life in the Highlands, Tours, and Yachting Expeditions from* 1842 to 1861, remarks that the royal authorship stands undisguised. The style in which the incidents of daily life are narrated is as frank as it is earnest and graceful. The interest, indeed, is said to extend far beyond that of any ordinary highland tours or yachting expeditions, however vivid and picturesque they may be, since we are to be admitted to see the daily life, the conversation, the thoughts, and the very spirit animating those whose influence has been of such import to the life of the nation itself.—*Court Journal*

LILIPUT LITERATURE.

From Chambers' Journal.

I have said there was another book beside *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, which merits the best attention of the infant world, as well as that of all grown-up persons who have any appreciation of genuine wit. This is called *Liliput Levee*, and it is written in verse, and very good verse too. The poem which gives its title to the little volume is the best, but the contents are all good. The necessity for publication arose (it seems) in this manner. The children revolted against the old folks, and established a provisional government; they then appointed a king and queen, who took up their quarters in Pinafore Palace; and lastly, of course, they wanted a Laureate.

"I noticed, being a man of rhymes,
An advertisement in the Liliput Times:
'Pinafore Palace. This is to state
That the Court is in want of a Laureate;

Nothing menial required.
Poets, willing to be hired,
May send in Specimens, at once,
Care of the Chamberlain Doubledunce."

Said I to myself: Here's a chance for me,
The Liliput Laureate for to be!
And these are the Specimens I sent in
To Pinafore Palace. Shall I win?"

I think this author will attain and be established as the Children's Poet for, at all events, this present generation. As in duty bound, he describes the progress of the revolution which occasioned the desired office to be instituted:

"Easily the thing was done,
For the children were more than two to one;
Brave as lions, quick as foxes,
With hoards of wealth in their money-boxes.

* * * * * *

They dressed themselves in the riflemen's clothes,
They had pea-shooters, they had arrows and bows,
So as to put resistance down—
Order reigns in Liliput Town!"

Then they gave themselves up to enjoyment after their own fashion.

"They sucked the jam, they lost the spoons,
They sent up several fire-balloons,
They let off crackers, they burnt a guy,
They piled a bonfire ever so high.

They offered a prize for the laziest boy,
And one for the most Magnificent toy;
They split or burnt the canes off-hand;
They made new laws in Liliput Land.

Never do to-day what you can
Put off till to-morrow, one of them ran;
Late in bed and late to rise,
Was another law which they did devise.

They passed a law to have always plenty
Of beautiful things; we shall mention twenty:
A magic-lantern for all to see,
Rabbits to keep, and a Christmas-tree,

A boat, a house that went on wheels,
An organ to grind, and sherry at meals,
Drums and wheelbarrows, Roman candles,
Whips with whistles let into handles,

A real live giant, a roc to fly,
A goat to tease, a copper to sky,
A garret of apples, a box of paints,
A saw and a hammer, and no complaints.

Nail up the door, slide down the stairs,
Saw off the legs of the parlor chairs,—
That was the way in Liliput Land,
The Children having the upper hand.

They made the Old Folks come to school,
All in pinafores,—that was the rule,—
Saying: *Eener-deener-diner-dust,*
Kattler-wheeler-whiler-wust;

They made them learn all sorts of things
That nobody liked. They had catechisings;
They kept them in, they sent them down
In class, in school, in Liliput Town.

O but they gave them tit for tat!
Thick bread-and-butter, and all that;
Stick-jaw pudding that tires your chin,
With the marmalade spread ever so thin.

They governed the clock in Liliput Land,
They altered the hour or the minute-hand,
They made the day fast, they made the day slow,
Just as they wished the time to go.

They never waited for king or for cat;
They never wiped their shoes on the mat;
Their joy was great; their joy was greater;
They rode in the baby's perambulator."

Then they gave evening entertainments on a magnificent scale.

"Every one rode in a cab to the door;
Every one came in a pinafore;
Lady and gentleman, rat-tat-tat,
Loud knock, proud knock, opera-hat!"

The old folks were made to give "recitations," as the young ones had to do under the *ancien régime*.

"One fat man, too fat by far,
Cried 'Twinkle, twinkle, little star!'

His voice was gruff, his pinafore tight;
His wife said: 'Mind, dear, sing it right;'
But he forgot, and said Fa-la-la!
The Queen of Liliput's own papa!

She frowned, and ordered him up to bed;
He said he was sorry; she shook her head;
His clean shirt-front with his tears was stained—
But discipline had to be maintained."

Despite the satirist's remark, that women have no humor, we had believed that the sex of the author of this charming fun was female. A man, we thought, would scarcely know so much of little people—their thoughts, their loves, their naughtinesses—as is exhibited here; but, to the credit of mankind—his gentleness, wit and love—be it known that our author is of the masculine gender; a *Paterfamilias*, of course, or how could he have written "The Boy that Loves a Baby."

"Good-morrow, little Stranger!
Good-morrow, Baby dear!
Good-morrow, too, Mrs. Grainger,
And what do you do here?

With your boxes, caps and cap-strings,
Drowsy, hazard-hap things,
And love of good cheer?

I'm a little boy that goes, ma'am,
Straight to the point;
You said that my nose, ma'am,
Would soon be out of joint;
But my nose keeps its place, ma'am,—
The middle of my face, ma'am;
It is a nose of grace, ma'am,—
Aroint thee, aroint!"

Here is a bit of humorous nonsense, which Mr. Carroll (for one) I am sure will commit to memory:

TOPSY-TURVY WORLD.

"If the butterfly courted the bee,
And the owl the porcupine;
If churches were built in the sea,
And three times one was nine;
If the pony rode his master;
If the buttercups ate the cows;
If the cat had the dire disaster
To be worried, Sir, by the mouse;
If mamma, Sir, sold the baby
To a gypsy for half a crown;
If a gentleman, Sir, was a lady—
The world would be Upside Down!
If any or all of these wonders
Should ever come about,
I should not consider them blunders,
For I should be Inside Out!

But the author of "Liliput Levee" is not always merely mirthful; he can be pathetic also; and when he draws a picture—life-size, and yet how small!—see how graphic he can be.

POLLY.

"Brown eyes, straight nose; dirt-pies, rumpled clothes;
Torn books, spoilt toys; arch looks, unlike a boy's;
Little rages, obvious arts, (three her age is;) cakes, tarts;
Falling down off chairs; breaking crown down stairs;
Catching flies on the pane; deep sighs—cause not plain;
Bribing you with kisses for a few farthing blisses;
Wide awake, as you hear; 'Mercy's sake, quiet, dear!'
New shoes, new frocks; vague views, of what's o'clock.
When it's time to go to bed, and scorn sublime for what is said;
Folded hands, saying prayers, understands not, nor cares;
Thinks it odd, smiles away (yet may God hear her pray!)
Bedgown white, kiss Dolly; good-night!—that's Polly,
Fast asleep, as you see: Heaven keep my girl for me!"

Nothing, since "Baby May," has, to my mind, been written, for truth and terseness, equal to that "Polly." Then there are the "Doll Poems," really wonderful things, endowing with sentiment, sawdust and wax, and touching the heart with the sorrows of a too sensitive youth, who fell in love with the most lovely of artificial creatures, one Dolladine.

"What was the consequence?—Doctor Whack
Begged of his parents to take him back.

* * * * * *

So, of course, while he keeps up this wooing,
His education goes to ruin:
What are his prospects in future life,
With only a doll for his lawful wife?

It is feared his parents' hearts will break!
And there 's one remark I wish to make;
I may be wrong, but it seems a pity
For a movable doll to be made too pretty.

An old-fashioned doll, that is not like nature,
Can never pass for a human creature;
It is in a doll that moves her eyes
That the danger of these misfortunes lies!

The lover's name must be suppressed
For obvious reasons. He lives out West,
And if I call him Pygmalion Pyut,
I don't believe you will find him out!"

Our author can, however, draw a real (miniature) love-affair as truly as a sham one: surely this which follows is an exquisite bit of nursery sentiment.

"PRINCE PHILIBERT.

"O, who loves Prince Philibert? who but myself?
His foot 's in the stirrup; his book 's on the shelf;"
(Charming parody!)
"His dapple-gray Dobbin attends to his whip,
And rocks up and down on the floor like a ship.

"I went to the pond with him, just like the sea,
To swim his three-decker, that's named after me;
His cheeks were like roses; he knew all the rocks;
He looks like a sailor in gray knickerbocks.

"O, where is the keepsake I gave you, my prince?
I keep yours in a drawer that smells of a quince;
So how can I lose it? but you, giddy thing!
Keep mine in your pocket, mixed up with some string.

"Remember the riddle I told you last week!
And how I forgave you that scratch on the cheek!
You could not have helped it, you never would strike,
Intending to do it, the girl that you like!

"You call me Miss Stupid, you call me Miss Prue;
But how do you like me in crimson and blue?
We go partners in findings, and money, and that,
You help me in ciphering; look at my hat!

"I love you, Prince Philibert! who but myself?
With your foot in the stirrup, your book on the shelf!
We call you a prince, John, but, O, when you crack
The nuts we go halves in, you're my Filbert Jack!

This little volume is, characteristically enough, a Liliputian one, and there is great temptation to quote it all; but I must refrain. Read "Clean Clara," my young friends, for your edification, and "Penitent Alfred" for your improvement. Read the "Storm Cradle," if you wish to have your young blood curdle. Read "Giant Frodgedobulum" ("with his double great toe and his double great thumb.") Read the "First of June," and the "Race of the Flowers," if you have any taste for true poetry. Read it all, you lucky young folks, and be grateful to your benefactor, the unknown writer of "Liliput Levee."

A REMARKABLE WOMAN.—The wife of the first Governor of Tennessee—the lady of "Plum Grove"—is worthy of a record. CATHERINE SHERRILL came with her father's family, in one of the pioneer parties, from the banks of Yadkin, North Carolina, across the rugged mountains, to seek new homes in the valley of the Watauga. Mr. SHERRILL's residence was on the Nola Chucka, and known as "Daisy Fields." The station was attacked by the Indians in 1776, and among the flying women who were pursued by them was Miss CATHERINE SHERRILL, whose family had removed for safety to the fort only the day before. The young lady was distinguished for courage and fleetness; it was said she could outrun and outleap any other woman; "could walk more erect and ride more gracefully and skilfully than any other in all the mountains round about." On this occasion she did "run her best." Her figure was tall and straight, and her appearance was such as to attract the special notice and pursuit of the savages. They intercepted the direct path to the fort, and she was compelled to make a circuit, with a view of scaling the walls or palisades. At her first attempt some one within the defences tried to assist her; but his foot slipped, or the object on which he stood gave way, and both fell to the ground on opposite sides of the inclosure. The Indians were close at hand, and determined to capture the maiden. She said: "Their bullets and arrows came like hail; it was now leap the wall or die, for I would not live a captive!" She sprang, and in a moment was over, and within the defences, "by the side of one in uniform." It was Capt. JOHN SEVIER, and this was her first sight of her future husband. SEVIER was then married; but his wife died in 1779, and in the following year he married Miss SHERRILL. Their happy union lasted forty years. SEVIER had selected an estate on the Watauga and Nola Chucka, and it received the name of "Plum Grove." Mrs. SEVIER devoted herself to the duties of her station as mistress of a large household. Then the women did not disdain the employments of spinning, weaving, and making up most of the clothes worn by backwoods people; and all young girls were taught how to do such things. Mrs. SEVIER's first work after marriage was to make the suits worn by her husband and his three sons at the battle of King's Mountain; and she often said, "Had his ten children been sons and old enough to serve in that expedition I could have fitted them out." She became the mother of eight children.

Col. SEVIER's life was one of incessant action and contest. He took a principal part in the Indian wars of East Tennessee, in the settlement of the country, and the organization of the State Government. The Indian prisoners captured by him—at one time thirty in number—were taken care of in his own house. Mrs. SEVIER's influence over them was salutary. When Tories threatened invasion she would not leave her home to seek refuge in a block-house. "The wife of JOHN SEVIER knows no fear," she was accustomed to say. The respect she manifested for her husband, and her own womanly dignity, had a favorable influence in promoting both his zeal and usefulness in the public service. She relieved him of all home cares. At one time the Tories, infuriated against him, came to take him prisoner, determined to hang him; and when Mrs. SEVIER refused to inform them where he was, threatened to shoot her if she persisted in her silence. "Shoot! shoot!" she exclaimed, in defiance; "I am not afraid to die. But remember, while there is a SEVIER upon the earth, my blood will not be unavenged!" She proved her ability to defend her property on more than one occasion. She was liberal and charitable to the poor, and always welcomed the sick and wounded to the care and nursing she gave the soldiers. Many of the Colonel's Indian expeditions were fitted out and supplied by her exertions with money and provisions.

In 1784, occurred the scenes of the "State of Franklin," a name given by the people of East Tennessee to a separate and independent government, organized in consequence of dissatisfaction with the condition of affairs under North Carolina. JOHN SEVIER was the first and last Governor of the new State. The establishment of this little Republic was regarded as no less than a declaration of revolt by the Governor of North Carolina, and those concerned in it were sternly commanded to return to their allegiance and duty. In the conflict of authorities, and the civil and personal contests that grew out of this state of things in the revolted territory, the prudent and judicious conduct of Mrs. SEVIER added to her husband's reputation and popularity. There house was a place of general resort, being known to be open freely to all friends of the rights of self-defence and independence. All who came for counsel or aid were deeply impressed by Mrs. SEVIER's dignity and noble bearing. Measures of adjustment were at last adopted. This gave some offence, and Gov. SEVIER was entrapped and carried off by enemies into North Carolina. His wife, with a courage and daring few women could have shown, promptly raised up friends who rescued him. When, after those scenes were past, he was called, again and again, by the unanimous vote, to preside as Governor over the State of Tennessee, and when he was elected to the Congress of the United States, then did her heart swell with thankfulness, as she acknowledged that she had not endured peril, toil and sacrifice in vain. During the twelve years that he was Governor of Tennessee, she made his home delightful; a place of repose for the weary, an asylum for the afflicted; known far and wide as "the hospitable mansion of the people's favorite." This admirable woman was self-educated. She said: "I picked up a good deal from observation of men and their acts, for that was a business with us in the early settlements." She was the instructor of her children. Her own time was always filled up with employment of some kind; she plied her knitting-work while in conversation, and always wore a bunch of bright keys at her side.—*Mrs. Ellet's Queens of American Society.*

ROMANCE OF AN ABBÉ.—We have been interested beyond measure with the story told us of the grave and austere favorite of the Tuileries, whose sudden rise to the highest ecclesiastical distinction to be obtained in the Imperial household has caused so much surprise and speculation. Being an Austrian by birth, it had been imagined that the Abbé might have owed his rapid preferment to the intercession of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH during his stay in Paris, but it has been ascertained that the favor shown him by the unusual promotion dates from Biarritz. The Abbé, who had long been in possession of the sincere esteem and friendship of the Empress, had devoted himself entirely to the Prince Imperial, often declaring, half in jest and half in earnest, that he felt destined exclusively to watch over his welfare—that such was his mission on this earth—and that so long as he had this duty to fulfil no temptation should induce him to abandon his post. He had not been summoned to Biarritz, as professional jealousy exists to as great a degree among ecclesiastical rivals as among the children of the world, but, strange to say, he arrived at Biarritz one afternoon just as her Majesty was giving orders for the excursion to be made on the morrow to St. Jean de Luz. The Empress gaily received the Abbé, reproached him merrily with not being able to enjoy in quiet the repose so necessary to his health, wondered that he should have risked his comfort by undertaking so long a journey, and ended by asking him to join the party on the morrow. This the Abbe acceded to with the greatest readiness, having only four-and-twenty hours' freedom from his duties in Paris. He therefore accompanied the Empress on board the *Chamois*, and, as usual, devoted himself entirely to the Prince. When the catastrophe, which you must all remember, occurred during the storm, and the *Chamois* struck upon the rocks, the Abbe, who wears the costume of the *Carmes Déchaussés*, to which order he belongs, seized the young Prince in his arms, and wrapping him closely round in the folds of his strong woolen robe, carried him safely through the surge, to the great amazement of the bystanders, and landed him dry and unhurt, nay, even unalarmed, upon the beach. After this feat the Abbe refused to return to the Villa Eugenie, but proceeded at once to Bayonne, in order to catch the railway to return to Paris, declaring that his mission being evidently fulfilled, he had no further reason for remaining. The office of guardian angel thus assumed by the Abbe being fully justified by the event, it is not to be wondered at if her Majesty should have secured his residence at the Tuileries by appointing him permanent curé to the Imperial chapel in the place of Abbe LAINE, who is to be contented with the post of almoner, and distribute the charities while the Abbe BAUER is to inspire the hope and faith of so much import just now in the Imperial family at the Tuileries.—*Paris Correspondence of the London Court Journal.*

NAPOLEON'S LITERARY HABITS.—M. ANSELME PETETIN gives the following curious details as to the editing, printing, publishing and selling of the Emperor's speech: Some days before the opening of the session the director of the Imperial printing office is commanded to attend at the Tuileries. The summons is often sent twelve days before the great day, and on one occasion he only received it on the previous evening. To him the draft copied by a secretary is intrusted, which is instantly printed, the proofs being sent back to the Emperor, who studies with minute carefulness not only the sense of what he is to utter, but corrects the style, alters the form of a phrase, even changes a word, supposing it be not in accordance with his ideas of euphony, and sends back the corrected proofs to be reprinted. The pains the Emperor takes to correct is surprising, when one reflects that his style is considered by the most severe critics to be faultless in form and purity. The speech has generally, but not invariably, been read by the Emperor to his Ministers in council. When His Majesty is satisfied with the last proofs, he writes with his own hand on the corrected sheets "*Bon a tirer.*" Three separate editions are then printed—the first on a sheet *petit* in-folio, specially executed for the author's own use, and of which but a single copy is struck. It is from this copy the Emperor reads his speech. The Empress has carefully preserved each of these in-folio sheets. The second edition is *petit* in-quarto, and is dispatched to the Ministers, Prefects and editors of newspapers. Each paper sends a special messenger to the Imprimerie Impériale for its copy, which is delivered as soon as the second cannon shot has boomed and announced to the city that His Majesty has finished the delivery of his speech. A sealed packet of these is likewise sent to His Majesty's Cabinet, where it is placed on his favorite writing table. The third edition is in large type, and on large sheets, for the use of the Prefect of Police, whose duty it is to have them posted over the walls of Paris. The Emperor is not only a severe corrector of his speeches on the opening of the Chambers, but of all printed works. For instance, the second volume of the *Life of Cæsar* was ready for binding when he discovered a fault in the distribution of the chapters, and ordered the whole volume to be reprinted. Some of its pages have been corrected and reprinted twenty-seven times. M. CONTI, the Chef du Cabinet de l'Empereur, dispatches his copy to the *Moniteur* precisely at 1. By 2 o'clock 100,000 copies are ready for sale in the streets of Paris, and by 4 o'clock that number has doubled. Three million four hundred thousand copies have been struck off, and will scarcely suffice for the demand throughout the metropolis ere nightfall.

THE LATE MARSHAL O'DONNELL.—Marshal O'DONNELL leaves no children and his title goes to a nephew. His very limited fortune, amounting in all to less than £10,000 in Government Securities, and the small country-house called Somosagues, not far from Madrid, go to his wife, an old lady, seventy years of age. In justice to his memory it is but right to add that the story about large sums having been brought by him from the Havannah is simply one of those many calumnies which so often gain currency in Spain when political strife is rampant. O'DONNELL was a man whose frugal and abstemious mode of living would have made a large fortune almost a superfluity; he had none of the tastes which involve great expenditure, in proof of which numbers of anecdotes are current. It is known that after he made his famous *pronunciamiento* of Vicalvaro, and marched with the troops for many days before it ended successfully, the officers who accompanied him complained bitterly of the fare at the General's table, and at length made a private *pronunciamiento* of their own, to the effect that they neither would nor could continue to feed in such a beggarly way. O'DONNELL tried in vain to laugh them out of this, saying that he never dined better in his life; but they all declared such fare to be insufferable, threatening desertion (from the table;) and O'DONNELL was forced then, for the first time, to order that the dinner supplied to them should be served by a moderately good cook. Again, it is told that on one occasion he had worn his morning-coat almost threadbare, and his wife insisted on ordering a new one, in which accordingly he once or twice made his appearance. But one day the lady found him again in the old *redingote*, and expostulated. He assured her that it must be the new one, for he had no other; but she soon proved the contrary, and then it was found that, following his usual custom of giving his old coat to his servant as soon as he got a new one, he had this time by mistake, and without remarking the difference, given the new coat away and kept the old one.—*Daily Telegraph.*

A WONDER OF ARCHITECTURE.—The Chateau de Dampierre is destined to become one of the wonders of the world. The strange and unaccountable caprice and gross ill-breeding of the great painter INGRES, who had been employed by the DUC DE LUYNES to paint the ceiling of the great hall, and the abandonment of the task by the artist in consequence of his utter inability to conform to the habits of civilized life, although placed but under the gentlest restraint by his refined and generous host, had given the Duke a momentary discouragement and weariness in the gigantic task he had undertaken, but since the great painter's death—released from the bondage of an engagement which, although broken on the part of the painter, was considered still binding on that of the Duke—the works have been resumed with redoubled energy and vigor. Italian painters of the first order have replaced the cold frescoes begun by INGRES by the warm and vivid coloring peculiar to Italy, and, with the generosity which he has inherited with his lofty name, he has taken with him to Rome a whole band of young artists of promise, who at his own and sole expense are to study during his sojourn there. But this is not all. Before departing he announced that they were not to consider his own political opinions as binding in any way on themselves—that, acknowledging the distinctions of years and the difference made by education, he would be the last man in the world to allow political feeling to lessen his sense of artistic merit in any one of his *protégés*. It is generally imagined here that the DUC DE LUYNES intends to erect at Dampierre a miniature copy of the Chapelle Sixtine, as he has taken out an architect, and several artists are engaged to superintend the works of the young pupils by whom he is accompanied. The Minerva of the Parthenon, the great marvel of the age, the gem of the chateau, has been transported to Paris during the Duke's absence. Those who know the history of the statue call it fondly "*Le Songe de Luynes,*" as no model exists of the ancient statue from which the magnificent result could have been obtained.

The Duke de Luynes, then a young man, whose heart and soul were filled with aspirations of high art, while staying at Athens, had become, as he describes it himself, perfectly enamored of the Parthenon, and first imbibing the souvenirs of its former grandeur to be found in the records of the old Greek authors, he was wont now and then to steal away toward sunset, and ensconcing himself behind one of the columns, remain in contemplation of one of the fallen glories of the building until nightfall; then remain there in order to view them again by moonlight, and so stay on to watch the effect of dawn. One hot noon, while indulging in this same studious contemplation, he fell asleep, with the volume of

Pausanias wherein is described the all-glorious statue of Minerva which adorned the temple still on his knee. In his dream he beheld the festival of the goddess, the approach of the multitudes up the hill, the processions and the sacrifice, the priests and the musicians; but above all did he behold with amazement and adoration the image of the goddess herself, just as it appeared fresh from the hand of Phidias—just as it had been placed upon the pedestal. The dream was so vivid that the Duke has often declared that on awakening, he could scarcely believe that the whole was but a delusion of the brain. But the image of the divine Minerva remained for ever graven on his memory, and years afterward he caused it to be executed by SIGNOL, the sculptor, at a cost of more than one million of francs, the materials being exactly the same as those described by the great historian—ivory, gold, and precious stones—the eyes of sea-green gems, the helmet, on which are depicted the scenes so minutely presented by the ancient tradition, all of solid gold. For this carving of the pedestal alone, on which is represented in relief the whole history of the palladium, SIGNOL is said to have received no less than £10,000, the other portions of the statue having been paid for with equal liberality. It is a great glory for France to possess a patron of the arts capable of both appreciating the value of a masterpiece and of paying it accordingly, but it is a pity he should be the last in existence.—*Paris Correspondence of the London Court Journal.*

THE CORALINE.

It was a Sunday, and we were sauntering up to the tall olive-trees of St. Hospice, near Nice, in order to enjoy there our self-caught meal of lobsters and cuttle-fish, when we suddenly caught sight of an odd-looking craft lying far out in the beautiful bay of Villafranca. The sails hung carelessly about, and the bowsprit stood bold upright, being crowned at the top with a couple of saints carved in wood, while below two huge eyes were painted on the waist of the vessel.

"It is a coraline," said one of our party, an Abbé, familiar with all the features of the country; "poor people, who will stay here many weeks, catch nothing, spend all they have, and finally sell or pawn their boat to enable them to return home."

"They have come for the great coral tree," said our boatman, who was carrying the hampers. "You know the one that grows down in the dark grotto near Mount St. Alban. There is no year that some Neapolitans or Sicilians but no do not come up here in search of the treasure one has ever yet found it."

"Can you imagine," asked the Abbé, "that these people really believe in an immense tree of coral, which grows a hundred fathoms below the surface of the sea in a grotto, large, like an ancient oak tree, and stretching out its gigantic branches in all directions, but drawing them in instantly, like a cuttle fish, when a net comes near? That is the story here, and these poor fishermen believe in it as firmly as in their Holy Virgin, and laugh us to scorn when we attempt to reason with them, and prove to them the impossibility of such a thing."

We made up our mind, on the next day, to go on board the odd-looking boat, and to see what could be learnt from the crew. Fortunately, one of our party was a Neapolitan, well known to all the fishermen on the Chiaga, and speaking their curious dialect. By a number of masonic signs he made himself known; and the air of mistrust and repugnance with which he had at first been received gave way to a less suspicious manner. The padrone, or master of the vessel, was an oldish man, with a deeply-furrowed face and a hard expression about the mouth, which did not promise a very mild government on board.

We found that the fishing was done with a large net, fastened by a stout rope to the stern of the vessel. At the end of this rope hung first an iron cross, consisting of two hollow tubes laid crosswise, through which strong ash poles had been thrust, and to this were fastened a number of old sardine nets, no longer fit for their first purpose, and countless ends and bits of wide-meshed pieces of rope as thick as a finger—the whole apparatus a mass of rags and rotten network. But the more such wretched-looking pieces of net-work the padrone can fasten to his iron cross, the better are his chances. When the sea is perfectly quiet he lets them sink down to a depth of sixty or even a hundred fathoms, where they slowly spread and unfold themselves over a vast extent. Then he hoists his lateen-sail and slowly drifts before the wind, or in a calm sets his men to work at the huge oars of the vessel. If not so engaged, they stand watching at the sheets, the oars and the tiny capstan, to obey instantly his orders. His one great purpose is to wrap as large a number of his fluttering pieces of net-work as he can around the branches of coral below, to tear them by main force from the parent-stems, and to wind them up, together with the fragments of rock to which they are attached.

The padrone seeks by the aid of his mysterious science a favorable spot where corals grow, and his delicate and experienced touch feels instantly, by the gentle stretching of the rope, when the net has caught hold of coral branches. The little vessel, no longer obedient to sail or rudder, is held in check by the stout rope, and hence jumps forward and backward as the net seizes and lets go again far down at the bottom of the sea. The work is hard, and the perspiration is running down the neck of the poor sailors. At times the nets are caught between rocks, and the boat must tack and veer in all directions to try to loosen them; at other times the padrone makes desperate efforts to creep in between overhanging rocks, into a narrow cleft, for there, in eternal shade and almost inaccessible recesses, they believe they find the largest and most valuable coral branches. Thus they try and drift along, they work and toil and draw up perhaps twenty times a day, and each time it is a mere lottery. And this is the very charm which this kind of fishing has for the poor children of the South; they hope and hope on, and, sick or well, old or young, not one of them would, when the season comes, willingly give up his chance of finding some precious tree that is to make him rich for life.

At last the padrone thinks he has a net full. The sailors, whistling a tune through their teeth, man the capstan and work with their hearts beating—a jerk, and the net is loosened and comes up slowly. All eyes are eagerly bent upon the place where it will appear on the surface; at last it shines with a white gleam, far down still. If the pieces of net-work appear wide spread, the evil omen is greeted with muttered curses: "*Dio grazia! Maledetto!*" If they hang straight down, heavy-laden, the deepest anxiety is seen in all features, and the excitement becomes intense. Now it shines reddish! "*Santissima!*" exclaims the master, and the men work with renewed energy. At last it is alongside. It is heaved on board with great care, and now comes the task of picking out the precious treasure from the meshes of the network and to loosen them from the fragments of stone on which they were growing.

With these stones a thousand odd and outlandish citizens of the deep are curiously intermingled. Here hang worthless horn-corals, and among them the Black Hand of the sailors, which they love dearly in spite of its uselessness, because it is an unfailing sign of the presence of genuine coral. There come up sepia-fishes with staring eyes, long waving arms, deformed bodies, biting beaks and mighty suckers, abounding in weird and ghost-like shapes. Between these frightful forms wave seaweeds with broad, green and purple fronds; while little tufted bunches of red and white and violet and yellow lie marvelously close to feathers, crusted all over by the salt sea-wave. Elfish faces, with huge staring eyes, peep at you from every side, and seem to threaten you with wild unearthly horrors if you dare touch them. A fulness of strange things, unseen and unsuspected by the dweller on firm land, comes thus forth from the hand of nature, in her great workshop of the unfathomable, fertile sea. But they are all pitched overboard; only, the men are sure first to open the shell-fish and to swallow the contents with truly marvelous dexterity, before the shells are allowed to return to their dark homes below. The branches of coral are carefully picked out down to the smallest fragment, and great is the joy of the lucky finder, if he discover a piece naturally bent in the shape of a little horn, for it is an amulet, a sure protection against the dire effects of the Evil Eye. The whole is thrown into a large chest, the key to which the padrone wears hanging around his neck along with a tiny bag of holy relics; and if there should be a peculiarly thick branch among them, he places that in some mysterious, hidden corner, for it is very valuable, as the price of coral increases almost in geometrical proportion with its size.

When all that has been fished up is saved, the boat returns to the harbor and delivers the result of the day's labor to an agent, who carefully and judiciously assorts the pieces according to size and color, and sends them at once to Naples, Leghorn or Genoa, where they are quickly worked up into every kind of ornament.

But woe to the poor sailors, if the net should come up empty, or worse still, if it should catch at some projecting point of the rock and refuse to come up altogether! It is they alone who are blamed; it is they who have, by their idleness or their wickedness, forfeited the favor of saint and Madonna, and who must now labor and toil until exhausted nature refuses to sustain them any longer.—*Putnam's Magazine for January.*

DEATH OF AN ECCENTRIC FRENCH POET.—The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*, in a recent letter, writes: "The death of PHILOXENES BOYER, poet and dramatist, has just been announced. His name and fame scarcely attained European celebrity. Had he lived to a more mature age, there was every reason to believe that he would have ranked amongst the authors of whom France has a right to be proud. A more than usual feeling of regret is prevalent in the literary world, in consequence of the noble qualities of the heart exhibited by PHILOXENES BOYER. Pale, meagre, and care-worn, dessed in a well-worn suit of customary black, he fully bore out in external appearance the traditionary poet that inhabited a solitary garret in Grub-street, or a gloomy 'mansarde' in the Quartier Latin, but, unlike the general lot of the sons of Apollo, he had a well-garnished purse, that was always open to a brother laborer in the intellectual vineyard. His happiest moment was when he met in the street some seedy-looking member of the craft to whom a good dinner would be acceptable. He would drag him into a neighboring restaurant, place before him the choicest viands, pour out rich librations, and, on parting, place in his hands sufficient to regale the poor fellow for a week. His hospitality was unbounded, and his great delight was to gather round him as many of the literary tribe as he could collect."

CORAL INSECTS.—The only way to examine the living animal is to seize the little fragment of rock, or the shell to which the mysterious creature is fastened, at the very moment that it appears near the surface, and to dip it, if possible, without exposing it to the air, immediately into a vessel with salt water, which you hold ready for the purpose. At first there is nothing to be seen but a vague, indistinct mass of grayish substance. You suspend the animal and its tiny abode by a string in the middle of a glass globe, and carry it to a dark place; for the coral will not display its beautiful form and colors in the gleaming light of the day. It takes hours often before the obstinate little creature condescends to give a sign of life. At last you fancy that the club-shaped extremity of the dingy red substance begins to wrinkle up into little rings here and there. You take up your magnifying glass, and you see, with joy and satisfaction, that the eight star-shaped indentations, which mark the diminutive wart-like rising, assume a white tinge, contrasting pleasantly with the red at their base, which grows every moment to a more lively hue. The lines widen and show an opening between two bright-colored lips; a vague, undefined substance rises slowly, like a transparent globule, but soon it grows and swells, and at last it stretches out eight bright, leaf-like arms, edged all around with delicate fringes. Now the whole resembles strikingly a beautiful flower of eight leaves, not unlike a gentian or a campanula, and you acknowledge at once how pardonable was the error of those who, for generations, insisted upon believing the strange animals to be nothing more than sub-marine flowers, endowed with the power of motion.

The colors are brilliant beyond all that the art of man can produce. In the true coral a resplendent, almost dazzling red surrounds the base of the bell-shaped body of the animal, while the latter itself, and the arms, appears as if carved out of transparent crystal. And as soon as one of the diminutive creatures, bolder than the rest—or more hungry—has set the example, the others follow in rapid succession, and soon the whole little branch is covered with living flowers, crowding each other so closely that it seems as if they would prevent one another from unfolding. Flowers, however, are still and motionless; here all is full of life and activity. They move in slow, measured ways, it is true, but with what variety! Now the beautiful carolla looks like a half-opened bell, with its delicate white leaflets rising out of a deep-red crown; now again it resembles an urn with faintly-drawn outlines of classic purity, and then it changes into the shape of a wheel with eight spokes.

As you are still gazing and marveling at all this exuberance of colors and beautiful forms, which the bounty of the Creator has bestowed upon the dweller in the deep, far below the warm light of the sun and the admiring eye of man, you touch the vessel that holds these wonders, and in an instant the scene is changed. Quicker than the eye can follow, the fringes that adorn the arms disappear, the arms fold themselves up and draw in toward the centre, where the mouth was but just now standing open, ready to receive its invisible food, the beautiful bell is shut up, and the bright red lips close once more, so that there is nothing left again but the insignificant little branch of dingy color. They are evidently most sensitive little creatures, these strange little animals; like true children of the dark deep, they can bear neither heat nor light, nor the slightest touch of a foreign body, and although they close in an instant, they dare not unfold their beauty again for hours.—*Putnam's Magazine for January.*

A DELICATE REPROOF.—A good story is related of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, who is well known at Vienna to dislike the present *decollete* style so fashionable among ladies belonging to the great world. A certain Princess X—— was the star of Vienna during two successive seasons. Her features were not in strict accordance with the classic line of beauty, but, *en revanche*, her neck and shoulders were faultless—only one saw somewhat too much of them. One evening at a Court ball the Princess' costume was all but innocent of any corsage, and the little that her dressmaker had added to her skirts was not particularly useful, as the lady complained of cold and constantly shivered, and as she passed the Emperor shrugged her lovely shoulders completely out of this liliputian corsage, saying, "I am so cold—b-r-r-r!" The Emperor beckoned to one of the equerries in waiting, and gave him an order. In a few seconds he reappeared with the Princess' opera cloak, which the Emperor took from him and quietly placed on the shoulders of the fair *frileuse*.

THE DOMESTIC CATS OF ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES.—Prof. ROALESTON, of Oxford, has invested this seemingly prosaic subject with a charm even greater for the philosophic naturalist than for the learned archæologist. In an essay in the *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology*, delightfully erudite, and having many of the best characters of the modern school of philosophic zoology, he states his reasons for believing that the white-breasted marten was the animal which the ancient Greeks and Romans employed for the same domestic purposes for which we employ the *Felis Domesticus*; while the latter animal has been employed as at present in Western Europe for probably a considerably longer period than the last thousand years. "The beings which compose a Fauna are as intimately connected with each other as are the organs of a living body." This was the dictum of TREVIRANUS; and Dr. ROLLESTON hints that the interdependence of men, cats and firtrees is a problem of more than hypothetical interest to the student of civilized man and his habitation. The marten he holds to have been the domestic mouse-killer of the Greeks and Romans; and he holds that Mr. SCHARF has consequently fallen into an anachronism in introducing a figure of a cat into his vignette in illustration of the telling of Lord MACAULEY's tale of the "Battle of the Regillus." "The Felis succeeded in supplanting the marten as the domestic mouse-killer, probably partly by virtue of its greater attachment to man and to place, partly by virtue of its less pronounced tendency to burglary and petty larceny, partly by virtue of its more even temper, and partly by its greater cleanliness and less offensiveness. The very points also, in which as a wild animal it is inferior, make it superior as a domestic one to a musteline. Its constitution being less plastic, it cannot fit itself as easily as they can to varying climates, and in many, as RENGGER has shown of Paraguay, it cannot run wild. Its range of foods is more limited, and its faculty for, and its courage in adopting, new methods of purveying for itself, less conspicuous than theirs. Hence 'the poor cat of the adage,' being more dependent on man, has been obliged to render itself more useful to him than the marten, and it has very successfully turned its inferiority to 'commodity.'"—*British Medical Journal.*

FOOD FOR A WALRUS.—When at home it is probable, according to the evidence of the sailors, that the walrus feeds largely upon shrimps; they told Mr. BARTLETT they found the stomachs full of shrimps and prawns. On one occasion the prawns from the stomach of a walrus were so fresh that they might have been cooked. May not, therefore, the whiskers of this beast be of use to him in hunting for shrimps in the sea sand? I argue from their action when the beast was snuffing the grass. They might also act as a trap to help him to entangle these little creatures, and doubtless he eats crabs as well as shrimps; he may catch small fish also, but I do not see how he is to catch large ones. That is the peculiar business of his first cousin the seal, and it is curious to remark how the walrus, being a "bank animal," does not poach upon the hunting grounds of the seal. Mr. BARTLETT has, indeed, by a process of ingenious reasoning, solved the difficult problem of the food of the walrus. Arguing from what he observed of the beast and also what he learnt from the sailors, viz., that the food was of small size, he obtained from Billingsgate a bag of whelks and a bag of mussels; having removed the shells he gave *Jemmy* two quarts of whelks and four of mussels mixed together. This soft and gelatinous food—which is probably his natural aliment—suits him admirably; he devours six quarts of it daily. The walrus uses his whiskers like brushes, to draw to his mouth what he likes and push away what he dislikes, and probably when at home he searches with them for soft mollusks in the sand.—"*Frank Backland*," *in Land and Water.*

THE SOUTH.

The Influences of the Late Elections in the South—The two Classes Affected by the Reaction—What the Result will Probably be.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1867.

The Southern people naturally feel elated at the result of the late elections. Time enough has passed to enable one to form a reasonable judgment of the influence which these elections will have in the course to be pursued. Two material effects are already apparent. The first and most natural is the effect upon that class of Southern men who have advocated reconstruction under the supplemental bill of Congress. Whatever may have been the motives which actuated these men, their earliest and latest efforts were alike looked upon with suspicion. They were accused of betraying their own people—of desiring the enslavement of their own friends for the sake of obtaining favor with the North. Such as justified their course on the plea that if the South did not accept the supplemental bill something worse would follow, have been first to meet with rebuke at the hands of their people. There is no thought of what may come hereafter. The reaction is looked upon as the beginning of a revolution which is to give over to the Democracy the whole power of Government. In such an event, of course, the rebukes are not too hasty. If these reactions are forerunners of others more radical and enduring, that class of Southern men who have advocated inaction have the advantage of those who urged conventions and submission. The judgment of the South seems to be in favor of those who advocated inaction, and their victory now seems to be permanent and decisive. I have justified the majority of Southern men who favored submission on the plea of accepting the terms of Congress as the choice of evils. I believe they acted from such convictions, for I can scarcely conceive that men born and raised in the South should have acted as they did from any other convictions. It would seem that, having been governed by such reasons, their error, at the most, could be looked upon only as an error of judgment, but no such charitable judgment is passed upon them. Exasperated as the South is, it has no charity for those who differ from its people. The result is that, as to the future influence of this class of reconstructionists, the late elections have been most fatal. They are left in much the same situation as those original Union men were during the war, who early espoused the cause of the Government. They are left without influence, despised and rejected. This is unfortunate not alone for them, for it may hereafter deter others from actively attempting any offices of mediation between the two sections. It is unfortunate, too, in alienating these men from the South, and so exasperating them as to drive them for protection into that class of Southern men who have studiously and deliberately misrepresented the Southern sentiment, thereby widening the gulf of separation, and sowing the seeds of a rooted antagonism. Their only alternative under the present temper of their people, is to accept the rebukes and revilings heaped upon them or to aid in bringing about such results as will confirm their early convictions and justify their actions. While this class of men—and they have been heretofore men of prominence and influence—are to-day under condemnation, the mass of political leaders in the South who have stood firmly opposed to accepting any terms, are in favor, exerting a great influence. Their policy of masterly inactivity as to accepting the terms offered will be adhered to, in so far as the voice of the whites of the South can have influence. How long they will be content under present influences to act on the defensive is difficult to determine. Already there are some indications of an offensive policy. The spirit of quiet submission, which in many localities has been commendable, is already wavering. The spirit of opposition and of bitter resentment is often apparent. How far this policy will govern is to be developed. Certainly, nothing could be more acceptable to the opponents of the South than that their intolerant and impassioned men should gain the ascendency. If the elections shall develop the fact that these men are to control the South, and to shape its policy, then will the reaction recently developed be but a temporary check upon the ultra men of the dominant party. A large class of men in the South look upon the Democracy of the North as the party which shall determine their fate. They accept the late elections as an indorsement of the anti-war party, and indulge in utopian dreams of speedy political ascendency. This conviction has firmly possessed a large mass of the people, and already the more indiscreet are revealing the policy to be pursued. A bitter provincialism, which has its root in an ungenerous and impolitic sectional hatred, is developing itself in the weak-minded organs of local partisans. Because a few Southern men have stood forth and wilfully misrepresented Southern sentiment—because the impetuous and ill-judged rejection of the Constitutional Amendment gave extreme men in the North good ground for misjudging the South, the whole Southern people conceive that an irreconcilable animosity exists between the two sections which must ever be the root of trouble. There seems to be but two conclusions accepted: The one, that there is a deliberate determination on the part of the North to oppress and degrade the South, and that from this class have originated all the past plans of reconstruction; and the other, that the Democracy of the North are in sympathy with the lost cause of the South, and that the recent elections signify the success of that party. These conclusions seem to be clearly deducible from the tone of public sentiment and from the policy of the South. That they are both egregious errors must be evident to every observing man. An experience of five years in the South, after close observation and impartial judgment, satisfies me that the people of the South have wonderfully mistaken the motives and objects which have governed the people of the North. They forget that chief among those who sowed the seeds of discord and nurtured these troubles which now surround us are men who have coursing through their veins Southern blood, and who have been preeminently Southern all their lives. They forget that these men, placed in unnatural positions of power and influence by their follies, have given to the people of the North pictures of Southern sentiment and conduct which certainly would justify any species of legislation which human beings might enact. The influences of a protracted and bitter war are all forgotten when the acts of Congress are adjudged, and the policy of great parties reviewed. All these considerations, if not forgotten, are at least buried, and we see the Press and the public men of the South leading astray the people: their judgments being perverted, and the seeds of continued trouble and strife falling into good ground to be nurtured and nourished for another harvest of desolation and bloody war. These seeds are sown and they will bring forth their fruit. The men of honest toil and noble purpose, the men who have built up and securely protected the great industrial interest of the country, the men who have an interest in peace and prosperity, the men who despise partisan leaders—these men of both sections must unite to deliver the country from demagogues and tricksters. The demagogues are active to-day in both sections. They are active in the South in inciting sectional prejudices, in encouraging hasty and impolitic action, in schooling the growing generation in that unchristian and ungenerous jealousy of all that is not Southern, which had its foundation in narrow-mindedness, in an ignorance of the world and in petty vanities, and in falsifying the spirit and temper of the North. They are active in the North in keeping alive the spirit of the war, and in accepting as true the misrepresentations of the ultra Radicals of the South, who, from having been extreme pro-Slavery men and violent sectionalists are now the most unscrupulous and dangerous partisans in the land.

There is danger that these men will revive the bitter passions of the war and keep alive the sectional jealousies of this day. They succeeded when the war had ended in preventing the South from accepting the Constitutional Amendment. They succeeded after its hasty, inconsiderate rejection, in provoking the impolitic legislation of the last Congress, which brought about the result of the late elections, and they are busy at work to-day deluding the South into the belief that the anti-war party of the North has been indorsed at last, and that they are now to have reconstruction on their own terms. They are active now in stirring up just such strifes as will revive the power and influence of Southern partisans, who would desolate their own country to gain power and plunder with those they seek to deceive. They are active in all parts of the South, and the late elections seem only to have incited them to renewed exertions. If the late reaction indicated a desire of the Northern people for moderation and speedy reconstruction, that desire is likely to be met by such delay and immoderation on the part of the South as will encourage its opponents and dishearten its friends. OMEGA.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Specie Payments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The importance of the financial questions now pressing upon the attention of the country is such that it is the duty of any one who can throw any light upon them, and perhaps of any one who thinks he can to make the endeavor. With this view I ask to place before your readers the following suggestions relating to the means of reaching specie payments.

The idea is this. Let the whole gold receipts of the Government, in excess of the payment of interest on its bonds, as it accrues, be held as a fund destined for the redemption of Treasury notes, the gold not to be retained unproductively in the vaults of the Treasury, but loaned on short time, at stated periods, (say monthly,) to the bidder of the highest rate of interest, on the deposit of Government bonds for ample security. Let the time when the fund so held shall reach the amount of the outstanding "greenbacks" be fixed upon as the period for their redemption.

It is evident that by this means specie payments would be restored without any contraction of the circulating medium, and with a constantly increasing appreciation of our paper currency. This appreciation could be seen, step by step, and (depending as it would only the rate of accumulation of the fund for its redemption, which might at all times be known to the public,) could be predicted with approximate accuracy.

This would create a confidence in commercial values which, more than anything else, appears to be wanting for the revival of prosperous business.

It would seem that with an approximately correct determination of the actual gold value of our legal-tender, and the frequently recurring distribution of gold by means of the loans proposed, gambling in gold, which has been so prejudicial to all legitimate business interests, would be very much restricted.

Borrowing gold for non-speculative purposes would lose its present hazardous character, and the fund would find employment in common business. Of course these loans would not always (nor generally) need to be followed by the actual removal of gold, but ownership could be more conveniently transferred by means of certificates as at present. The bids should be public, in the form of proposals for specified sums at specified rates.

When the time should arrive for the redemption of the Treasury Notes it would be unnecessary to destroy their legal-tender character, and, being of equal value with gold, they might be allowed to, and doubtless would float for a considerable time as a circulating medium, and their retirement be so gradual as to create no embarrassment by the contraction. But should a necessity arise, the banks, operating on a gold basis, might safely suppy the deficiency.

As to whether specie payments could be resumed (or, in other words, the offer be made by the Government to redeem "greenbacks" in gold) before the fund proposed should reach the full amount of outstanding notes, with advantage, I have not thought necessary here to speak.

Aware that these suggestions have an air of more self-confidence than I am willing to admit, I must ask pardon, and submit them as they are.

Yours, very respectfully, W. E. W.

The Currency Question.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 2, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are so many financial propositions broached, that I almost fear to trespass on your space. Your editorial this morning has dispelled the fear, for I think you see the evil effect of selling gold.

If those crazy fanatics who want the immediate resumption of specie payment are to be gratified, it can be done at once by repealing the Legal-tender Act and obliging the banks to redeem their bills in gold on demand, or retire them from circulation. Of course this would inflict inconceivable ruin upon the country, and probably lead to repudiation; but these crazy fanatics don't care anything about that. Did not JACKSON say that all who trade on borrowed capital ought to break? If the object aimed at be that of raising the value of the currency to the specie standard, it can only be done by retiring or contracting until it is effected. In 1857 the bank circulation was a trifle over $208,000,000, and the currency became inconvertible and began to depreciate. If we add 20 per cent. to this amount for increase of population and a corresponding increase of production, it will be less than $250,000,000. What is the amount now out? Why, about $700,000,000. Dr. LIEBER said very truly the other night, that if there is too much coin or money in any community it must sink in value just the same as so much coffee. We cannot retain more than about $250,000,000 in circulation, even were it all coin. G. A. P.

Rev. John Mason Neale, D.D.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

The letter of your London correspondent which was published in your paper of the 23d ult., contains one most astonishing paragraph. The writer speaks of a new historian whom he has discovered and whom he couples with "the 'Rev.' BOYNTON," and holds up to ridicule, saying "Our man is a 'Rev.' also, his name being J. M. NEALE, M. A.," and then goes on to speak of him in words quite too abusive to quote.

It seems incredible that a person of ordinary intelligence and information could write from England in such wise. Few names among those of the English clergy of the present generation have been more widely known than that of Dr. JOHN MASON NEALE. Certainly the Church of England has produced no writer so versatile as he. The student in Ecclesiastical History would be but poorly off in one department of his work if he were without NEALE's *History of the Holy Eastern Church.* You can hardly open a Hymnal that is not enriched by his translations, or by his original hymns. "Jerusalem the Golden," the very best known and best loved of modern hymns, which is sung wherever there are English tongues, from Calcutta round the world to Honolulu, came from his pen. His sermons are marvelous for their freshness and beauty. Essays in Liturgiology and in Church architecture, works of Biblical exegesis and of Religious controversy, readings for the sick and the aged, for religious and for little children, all were touched by him, *et nihil tetigit quod non ornavit.* The English Church owes to him more, perhaps, than to any other, the revival of religious orders of women within her pale. After a life painful in its laborious activity, he passed to his rest in August of last year. A great company of priests and laymen, by whom he was held in honor, followed his body to the grave, and his memory is cherished by the Sisters of St. Margaret, whose convent he founded at East Grinstead, with a reverence which is only not worship. May his soul, by the mercy of God, rest in peace.

Without doubt he held that the powers that be are ordained of God, and that whoso resisteth them resisteth God's ordinance; and this belief may demonstrate him to have been an "addle-pated parson." At least we may be sure that he would not have complained of a verdict which would include St. Paul as well as himself under its condemnation.

That your correspondent should be acquainted with Dr. NEALE's writings may, perhaps, be too much to expect; but that he should never have heard his name, and should speak of him as being yet alive, seems strange—almost unpardonable—when we remember that Dr. NEALE was one of the very few of his order in England who wrote and spoke strongly on the side of the North in the late conflict, and that his was not the least beautiful of the English tributes that were laid on Mr. LINCOLN's tomb.

SACERDOS.

The Alabama Controversy.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 6, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your "Minor Topics" to-day you again allude to the "*Alabama* claims," and seem to think that no progress has been made toward a satisfactory settlement of them.

This can hardly be said to be the case, if we are in earnest in desiring a settlement of the question, as the offer repeatedly made by Lord STANLEY, to refer the question of Great Britain's liability to make good the losses caused by the *Alabama* and other Confederate cruisers to arbitration, presents a mode of doing so alike honorable to both parties, which ought by all means to be accepted. It is difficult to conceive what objection can be offered to this proposal, which is substantially the same as that first made by our Government, as our claims, if valid, can lose nothing by examination.

If, on the other hand, the object sought be not so much the settlement of these claims as the humiliation of Great Britain by arraigning her right as an independent Power to recognize the South as a belligerent, the case assumes another aspect, and our indictment ought properly not only to include her, but all the other European nations who recognized the South, as well as our own action as a Government.

It is difficult to see how such a position, which I believe is the one now taken by our Government, can be sustained in reason, and if so, the sooner we recede from it the better. The negotiations between the two Governments have now reached a most ticklish point, and if the question be not speedily settled on some such basis as that proposed by Lord STANLEY, there is little ground to hope that a more favorable opportunity of doing so peaceably will ever be found.

If I am in error in regard to the position taken by our Government, I should be obliged by your pointing it out in your columns, where international questions are generally treated with more fairness than in many of your contemporaries.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
A LOVER OF PEACE.

A Correction.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 6, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This morning's newspapers, in reporting the speech of Senator EDMUNDS on the bond-coin bill, say that he quoted the "well-known passage from 'Marie Antoinette,'"

> "What private griefs they have I know not," &c.

To be sure it makes but little difference whether the quotation is stated to be from "Marie Antoinette," or any other work or play; and I do not know whether the learned Senator mentioned his authority in the Senate, or whether the Associated Press reporter drew upon his own store of information; but since it is so particularly stated to be "the well-known passage from 'Marie Antoinette,'" I would simply suggest that it is well known *not* to be from that beautiful play, but from SHAKESPEARE's "Julius Cæsar," in the speech of *Mark Antony* to the Romans after the death of *Cæsar*, and where he says:

> "What private griefs they have, alas! I know not,
> That made them do it," &c.

It is often better not to mention the source of a quotation, but rather learnedly say, "as the poet says;" or, "What does the poet say?" &c.

Respectfully, I. L. L.

The Effect of Precedents.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 29th ult. I noticed an article, "Junius and Sir Philip Francis," which reminds me of a sentence in the writings of "Junius" which might not be out of place in times like ours. In warning the people against any invasion of the political Constitution, he says:

> "One precedent creates another. They soon accumulate and constitute law; what yesterday was fact, to-day is doctrine. Examples are supposed to justify the most dangerous measures; and where they do not suit exactly, the defect is supplied by analogy. Be assured that the laws which protect us in our civil rights grow out of the Constitution, and they must fall or flourish with it."

This fact should be well weighed by our lawmakers in Washington and by those fanatics who cry for impeachment.

A READER OF THE TIMES.

Pure Kerosene Not Explosive.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 6, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to a notice in your paper to-day, headed "A Lady on Fire," I will thank you to publish the following from the December number of the Boston *Journal of Chemistry*, on the subject of kerosene, in which the editor, Dr. NICHOLS, says:

> "It is a mistake to suppose that it is explosive, and its use attended with a considerable amount of danger. In its pure state it is no more explosive than water. The accidents that occur are from two causes: first, imperfect manufacture of the article; second, adulteration. To test its purity the following simple experiment only is necessary: Fill a pint bowl two thirds full of boiling water, and into it put a common metalic thermometer. The temperature will run up to over 200°. By gradually adding cold water bring down the temperature to 110°, and then pour into the bowl a spoonful of the kerosene and apply a lighted match. If it takes fire the article should be rejected as dangerous, if not, it may be used with a confident feeling of its safety.

This experiment has recently been tried in this vicinity, and proved to be successful. B. J. H.

Rumor Denied.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the name of the justice and hospitality which the people of this country have so generously accorded me during the past sixteen months, be kind enough to deny the rumor which is now current in New-York, that through an accident which occurred to me at the Continental Theatre, in this city, I had broken my leg, and that I have been incapacitated from dancing since that time.

My fall was one which did not incapacitate me from fulfilling my engagement with Mr. WHITMAN, nor, (as you will see by the inclosed notice,) my dancing in the opera of "La Favorita," at the Boston Theatre.

I believe this rumor to have been started by some persons inimical to me, and beg leave to use your columns to deny this rumor.

Accept, Sir, my thanks, and the assurance of my most profound consideration, your very devoted
RITA SANGALLI.

The Monument on Forefathers' Rock.

We learn from the Plymouth (Mass.) *Rock* that the last stone was placed upon the monument on Forefathers' Rock on Saturday, Nov. 30. The completed structure is fifteen feet square and thirty-eight feet high. The corner-stone was laid on the 1st of August, 1859, with appropriate ceremonies, and it is expected that the coming Summer will witness its dedication. In connection with the deposit of the capstone on Saturday last, an interesting event occurred. The Pilgrim bones, which were exhumed on Cole's Hill in 1855, during the construction of the water-works, and afterward deposited in a brick vault on the Burying Hill, were again removed from their resting place, and, carefully inclosed in a box, lined with lead, were placed in the open chamber in the attic, between the capstone and the dome. The following inscription on the outside of the box containing the remains is an authentic record of their discovery:

> "About fifty of the Pilgrims died during the Winter of 1620 and 1621, and were buried on Cole's Hill. This number included Gov. John Carver, William White, Elizabeth Winslow, wife of Gov. Edward Winslow, Rose Standish, wife of Capt. Miles Standish, and Mary Allerton, wife of Isaac Allerton. On the 23d of May, 1855, workmen, while excavating a trench for the pipes of the Plymouth Water Works, built during that year, found on the hill, a little south of Middle-street, nearly all the bones belonging to three skeletons. The skulls were submitted to Dr. JOHN C. WARREN and Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, of Boston, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they were the skulls of white persons or Indians. Their decision, that the skulls were those of white persons, made it certain that they were those of some of the pilgrims who died in 1620 and 1621. The bones were soon after placed carefully in a vault on the Burying Hill, prepared for the purpose, and were exhumed and placed in the Canopy over the Rock where the Pilgrims landed, on the 30th day of November, 1867, the day of the completion of the Canopy."

TERRIFIC BOILER EXPLOSION.

Destruction of the Main Building of the Globe Print Works at Fall River.

From the Fall River (Mass.) News, Dec. 5.

At about 6:25 o'clock this morning, the main building of the Globe Print Works, situated a mile south of the City Hall, was destroyed by fire, together with all its contents. It contained six machines for printing calico, and about 3,000 pieces of prints ready for the madder dye-house. The loss is estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000, which is partially covered by insurance, but to what extent we have been unable to learn.

The fire was caused by the explosion of one of the boilers which weighed about seven tons. The boiler-house, which was completely demolished, contained seven boilers, all of which were displaced and thrown through the buildings right and left. Two of the boilers were thrown into the air, and in descending struck upon the roof of the madder dye-house, making a complete wreck of that building, boilers, reels, timbers, machinery and steam-pipes being mingled in one confused mass. A piece of another boiler, weighing over three tons, struck the stone wall of the main building, which was two feet in thickness, and went through it, opening a breach forty or fifty feet wide, the entire height of the building, (four stories.) A portion of the exploded boiler, with a large number of the tubes, weighing about half a ton, struck the cottage occupied by JOHN J. BORDEN, on the opposite side of the street, with such force as to smash in the upper part of the front, tearing off the jet, and thoroughly demolishing the windows and doors. As soon as the noise was heard in the house, a young man visiting there instantly pushed Mrs. BORDEN out of doors, but she, exclaiming "My child! my child!" attempted to rush back into the house to recover her child, which was in a cradle near the stove. But the young man prevented her, and going in himself found that three kerosene lamps, which stood on the mantelpiece, had been knocked over on the stove and exploded, so that the flames almost enveloped the baby's cradle. He seized the child and carried it to its mother safe and sound. This was an almost miraculous escape, for in an instant after a large tube from the boiler came crashing through the house and spent its force on the very spot where a moment before the young babe lay in its cradle. No damage was done to the house by the flames of the burning oil.

Another large piece of the same boiler, weighing about three-quarters of a ton, with a considerable number of the tubes, passed over the same cottage, knocking down the chimney and lodging itself in a garden some 250 or 300 yards from the boiler-house, and plowing into the hard frozen ground to the depth of a foot or more. Tubes and bricks were scattered in great profusion all along the path of the flying missile, and we think it safe to say that tubes and bricks could be found in large quantities anywhere within a radius of 300 yards from the boiler-house. Windows and doors in every quarter were demolished. In the folding-room we saw two large pieces of cast-iron pipe, weighing about 200 pounds each, which had been driven through the roof, making holes scarcely larger than themselves, thus showing that the force which sent them into the air must have been enormous, and the distance of their ascent great. In the same room, close to a machine where ten minutes later a man would have been at work, lay a large valve from the boiler, weighing some 400 pounds, which had been driven through the roof in the same manner as the pipe of which we have just spoken.

In the madder dye-house, where the two boilers lay, some sixteen hands were at work at the time of the explosion, yet not one of them was seriously injured. THOMAS MCKALE, the person who was most injured in this room, says that the workmen there were tossed about and thrown down like mere toys. He was at work close to the place where one of the boilers fell, and would have been crushed to death had it not been for the support which the large reels gave to the falling timbers. He was injured in the right shoulder and left leg, and received a slight cut on the head. PATRICK LOWNEY, who was at work in the same place, received a slight injury in the back. Four persons were at work where the other boiler fell, yet all escaped without injury. On hearing the "rip" "rip" of the exploding boiler, and seeing the gas-lights extinguished, they thought something was wrong, and rushed out just in time to save them from a horrible death. HIRAM PIERCE, the fireman, was seriously injured about the head and chest. There was a large cut upon his head some four inches in length, and his left ear was slit. His head was bruised in a shocking manner, the periosteum or the membrane investing the skull being denuded to a considerable extent. He was suffering acute pain from the injuries about his chest when our reporter saw him. His left and right arms were badly burned; his left side was also burned badly, and showed that he had been struck with something very heavy, as one rib, if not more, was broken. He is undoubtedly injured severely internally by the tremendous shock which his system must have received from his close proximity to the explosion, sitting as he did in front of the boilers, in the boiler-house. Several persons were passing the mill at the time of the explosion, all of whom were more or less injured by the concussion of the air and flying missiles. a HANNAH MURPHY, a young girl 18 years of age, was very severely injured by some missile which struck her upon the left side of the head, making a severe cut, which bled considerably. At the time we first saw her she was suffering no pain, but an hour or two later the pain was quite acute. A boy, whose name we did not learn, was cut slightly in the forehead, and also received a cut in the hand from a piece of glass. About 200 hands are thrown out of employment by this catastrophe, at a very inclement season of the year.

Affairs at the Feejee Islands—The Visit of the United States Steamer Tuscarora.

From the Honolulu (Hawaii) Friend, Oct. 1.

These beautiful islands are the most valuable in the broad Pacific. They were thoroughly explored and surveyed by WILKES, and are located between south latitudes 15° 30' and 19° 30', and west longitude 177° and 178°. The group comprises one hundred and fifty-four islands, sixty-five of which are inhabited. The total population is about 130,000. The largest island, Vitilevu, is well adapted to grazing, and is covered with most beautiful lands particularly suited to sheep. Foreigners are rapidly locating there, mostly Englishmen from Sydney; and a few months ago, a tract of land was purchased for a sheep ranch, for which £30,000 was paid; for another, £15,000. There are many fine harbors, easy of access, where ships can even now procure fresh provisions and good water in abundance. They are on the highway from China round Cape Horn, or the Cape of Good Hope, for Australia or South America; while the road for Australia from South America lies close along their western shore. The present King is THAKOMBAU, about 50 years of age. His Majesty thus writes his name, CAKABAU. He is a son of TANOA, so conspicuous during the visit of WILKES. The islands are divided into seven districts, each having its chief. Two districts do not acknowledge CAKABAU's authority. In May last CAKABAU was crowned King by foreigners and his chiefs, who are loyal. In 1853 CAKABAU renounced cannibalism, plurality of wives, the strangling of widows at their husbands' death, and the clubbing and eating of prisoners. These salutary reforms were brought about under the direct influence of the Wesleyan missionaries, who have been laboring there about thirty years. The islanders have advanced to about that state of Christianity and civilization that prevailed at the Sandwich Islands thirty years ago.

From Capt. STANLEY, commander of the United States steamship *Tuscarora*, we have learned some very interesting facts respecting the present state of affairs at those islands. He was sent thither to settle certain claims due Americans from the King. The sum total of the claims (varying from $1 to $10,000) amounted to $65,000. Upon examination, these were reduced to $43,564, with interest at six per cent. Some he found to be exorbitant, and others unfounded. On his arrival, according to an old precedent acknowledged as sound by king, people and foreigners, Capt. STANLEY, as the commander of a man-of-war, was appealed to, to sit as umpire, or judge, who should settle difficulties between natives and Americans. According to previously decided cases, his decisions must be final, and without appeal. Acting in this capacity, he adjudicated in many cases brought before him. In one case, for example, an American brought a case against natives for stealing. The case having been heard, he decided that the natives should restore what was stolen, or its value. This was done. When the criminals (there were three of them) were arraigned for sentence, each one was brought in separately and asked what punishment should be given them. One said, "that he should be flogged, but not as much as the others, because he was the oldest of the three. He had lived an honest man, and correction was not so necessary for an old man as for a young man." Another said "that he ought to be flogged, but not as much as the others, for he was the youngest, and the custom of Feejee was for young people to be ruled by the old people. He only did what the old man told him." The other said "he ought to be flogged, but not as much as the other two, for they had rank, and he was only a poor slave." They were willing to make restitution. Shortly after the natives in turn brought up this same American for whipping a petty chief, who would not work according to agreement. So aggravated were the facts that the American was fined $750, or one half of his entire property. In one case the King demurred about carrying out a certain decision, which would put a foreigner in possession of a small island. He was told by Capt. STANLEY that he had power on board his ship to enforce the decision. His Majesty had the good sense to execute the law, or enforce the decision.

So much did Capt. STANLEY's decisions meet the views of the King and the people, that he was made umpire between other foreigners and the native Government and the people. King THAKOMBAU has gone so far in admitting foreigners to influence him in his government, that a written Constitution has been published. It contained an article in favor of slavery, which Capt. STANLEY persuaded them to erase. Capt. STANLEY, originating from North Carolina, and remaining loyal during the late war, was urgent and bold in his opposition to the principle of slavery among the Fejees. The Constitution goes into effect in January next, when every male inhabitant 18 years old and upward must pay an annual tax of $5. The American Consul at Fejee is Dr. BOWER, who figured in Mexico during the Mexican war, while the British Consul, Capt. JONES, for eminent services during the Crimean war, was promoted from the ranks. These are the only Consuls officiating there. Capt. STANLEY speaks favorably of the English Wesleyan missionaries laboring among the people. About 100 Americans have settled on the islands, and about 300 foreigners of other nationalities. The islands are favorable for the growth of cotton, (Sea Island,) sugar and cocoa nut oil. Lands are rapidly passing into the hands of foreigners. Deeds registered at either of the Consulates are acknowledged good. All land purchases pay ½ per cent. for registering title at the office of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, by the Constitution which goes into effect on the 1st of January next. A gentleman from the State of New-York by the name of ST. JOHNS acts as His Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs. The King finds it best to act as his own Minister of Finance. He is not particular to report to his chiefs and people the state of his finances. Bau is the capital. Levuka, island of Ovalau, is the port where the Consuls reside, and where ships discharge and receive cargoes. The rumor is rife at the islands that some years ago, when the question of sovereignty of the islands was about to pass over to England, negotiations were stopped in consequence of the Wesleyan Missionary Society's strong opposition to an English Colonial Bishopric. The Wesleyans believed in Kings, but not in Bishops of the English Church.

Capt. STANLEY asserts that the only disturbing element at Feejee is an unhappy war, now carried on by the King of Tonga, (King GEORGE,) in which he is striving to conquer the Feejees, wholly or in part. He does not hesitate to say that in his opinion, the missionaries favor King GEORGE's scheme of conquest. The influence of the Wesleyans is all-powerful at the Tonga Islands, having King GEORGE at their head. In Capt. STANLEY's opinion the influence of the Catholic missionaries at both of these groups is very weak.

The Harbors of California.

From the San Francisco Alta California.

San Francisco must always be the chief port of entry for the American coast on the Pacific; but her harbor, magnificent as it is, cannot compensate for the want of suitable ports on the coast-line of our own State. Trade with China, Japan, the Hawaiian Islands, and the expected increase of the whaling business, will demand new commercial connections along the sea line of the State. The dangerous coast of California has along its line many good harbors and places of refuge, for which nature has done something, and art must do more to make them valuable. Taking now only the southern coast of California, we propose to glance at some of the points that deserve attention.

The first port south of San Francisco of any value is Vera Cruz, situated at the northern extremity of Monterey Bay. There is a good anchorage and a growing town. During the period when the southwesterly winds prevail along the coast, the harbor of Santa Cruz is not safe, and frequently vessels bound to San Francisco put into the bay in stress of weather, and are obliged to put to sea again on account of the insecurity of the harbor. It has been suggested that a breakwater might be built from Seal Rock Point, extending eastward about two thousand feet into the bay. This would afford ample protection for a large fleet of ships in any weather. San Francisco Bay cannot be made in thick weather, but Monterey Bay can generally be entered at any time, but its insecure harbors do not now meet the wants of the commercial marine. Strange to say, there is no light at Santa Cruz; if the Government would put a light on Seal Rock Point, and give some aid toward building the proposed breakwater, one great want of the commerce of the Pacific would be amply met.

The harbor of Monterey, on the opposite side of the bay from Santa Cruz, is a good one; but the natural commerce of the place is now mainly diverted by the small landings of Soquel, Miller's, Pajaro, Salinas, Millard's, &c., which skirt the bay between Santa Cruz and Monterey.

It is among the possibilities, we understand, that Moro Rock, in Estero Bay, north of San Luis, may be made a landing place for the Holladay line of steamers. A deep lagoon extends into the land behind the rock, forming a good anchorage, and if a light were built upon the rock the harbor would be ervy useful as a place of refuge in bad weather, as well as a shipping point for the country in the interior. Unless a light is put there, however, it cannot be made available. There are numerous indentations in the coast line south of Point Sal, but no harbor of any account is reached until we strike San Pedro. At this roadstead vessels load and discharge by means of lighters, and by this slow and expensive process must all of the multifarious products of the magnificent Los Angeles country—wine, wool, hay, grain and fruit—be shipped, and the return freight, as well as the military stores for Arizona, discharged. If a breakwater were built from Dead Man's Island, off San Pedro, eastward to a low spit of land that makes out from the main shore, and another shorter one from the old San Pedro wharf southward, an excellent and commodious harbor would be made at once, and without much expense, the estimated cost being about $200,000. The river which makes in at this point, would, by these breakwaters, be made to deepen its channel, and a roomy harbor be thus made, safe and accessible all the year.

The harbor of San Diego is the next best to San Francisco of any on the coast, but the country back of it has not resources enough to warrant its development. Should a railroad, connecting it with Arizona and the East, ever be built, San Diego would be a dangerous rival to San Francisco in much of the Pacific trade, as much of the distance to San Francisco from China and the Hawaiian Islands can be shortened by touching at San Diego. If San Pedro should be made a safe and accessible harbor, however, and a railroad to drain the fertile plain of Los Angelos be built, much of the incentive to build up a shipping point at San Diego would be gone.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* says that Col. KEITH, who murdered thirteen prisoners in the Laurel Valley in that State during the war, has been arrested by order of Gen. CANBY and confined in Castle Pinckney, Charleston, for trial. Some time in 1862 he caused thirteen American citizens, who had been concerned in what was called the "Salt Raid" on Marshall, to be shot without trial and thrown into a ditch, under circumstances of great cruelty. He was court-martialed, and escaped by pleading orders from one Gen. HARRY HETH. Afterward he roamed through Western Carolina, arresting and torturing conscripts and committing other atrocities. He is said to be entitled to no parole, not having surrendered in due form.

Mr. HARDIE HOGAN HELPER, now of Salisbury, N. C., has deemed it advisable to publish a letter stating that he differs radically in opinion from his brother, HINTON ROWAN HELPER, and that he holds it to be a crime to deny the blacks the same facilities for elevating themselves which belong to the white race. He is at the same time opposed to the policy of discriminating in favor of black men, and if he had the power would to-day release every white man in the State from the disabilities imposed by the Reconstruction acts.

Ex-Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, addressed a "white man's party" meeting in Norfolk, Va., on the 2d inst. He said that the South is almost ruined now, but should negro supremacy rule, she is ruined forever. Confiscation is threatened, but a greater danger than confiscation was to be dreaded, and that was the rule of white men meaner and more despicable than negroes, whose only interest was power—whose only virtue was plunder.

Hon. A. P. WRIGHT, of Rome, Ga., is declared to be so heartily and enthusiastically in accord with the Conservative sentiment of the State that he intends to take the stump against the Constitution which the Ceconstruction Convention will present to the people. It is claimed that he is in favor of reconstruction under the Military bills.

Revised returns of the Convention election in South Carolina to the 4th inst. give the following result: Number of votes, 29,064; number registered, 55,188; vote required to authorize the holding of the Convention, 27,595.

Many of the farmers in Texas propose to abandon the planting of cotton, to divide up their farms, procure labor-saving machinery, and depend no longer upon the freedmen for labor.

Gov. FLANDERS, of Louisiana, and the Mayor and Common Council of New-Orleans called upon Gen. HANCOCK on the 30th ult.

The Freedmen's Bureau in Raleigh, N. C., has recently been giving out shoes and clothing to the needy of both races.

The Recent Discovery of Deposits of Phosphates on the Banks of the Ashley.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, Nov. 30.

For some time there have been rumors current that a large supply of a superior quality of fertilizing material had been discovered near the city. These rumors were not unfounded, and a company has been organized to utilize the material so bountifully supplied by nature. Prof. F. S. HOLMES, in connection with other distinguished chemists, has for some time been engaged in analytical experiments which have at length produced a result which will give to Charleston a large exporting trade, and create a business that will speedily restore her former prestige. The deposits referred to extend along the banks of the Ashley River for miles, and consist of decomposed bones and other animal matter, solidified until they have attained the consistency of soft stone. Some samples have been found to contain from 60 to 75 per cent. of pure phosphates, and there is every indication that the whole bed is formed of a manure which is more valuable than the Peruvian guano, which sells at $90 per ton. The deposits cover many square miles, and may produce $10,000,000. The deposit was found on the plantation of Prof. HOLMES, on the Ashley River, a few miles from the city, but the company have secured a large tract of land adjoining, and design commencing operations at an early day. The charter of the company was granted by Chancellor JOHNSON, in accordance with the provisions made by the State Legislature, under the name of the Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $1,000,000. At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors, held in this city, the company was fully organized, and our esteemed fellow-citizen, Prof. F. S. HOLMES, was unanimously elected President and Geologist; Dr. N. A. PRATT, a distinguished analytical chemist, was elected the Chemist and Superintendent of the works, and Mr. ARTHUR H. LOCKE, Secretary of the company.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 8, 1867.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In an editorial article, Friday, the London *Globe* asserts that the present attitude of France renders a conference of the European Powers for the settlement of the Roman question utterly impossible. The Paris *Presse*, however, asserts that the Conference will meet at the appointed time. The debates will take place in Paris, and not in Munich, and the envoys of the various Powers resident in the French capital will represent those Powers in the Conference.

The Italian Government has granted an amnesty to the adherents of Gen. GARIBALDI. Parliament assembled yesterday, and elected Count LANZA, of Pisa, President of the Chamber of Deputies.

Her Majesty's Theatre, one of the largest playhouses in London, was totally destroyed by fire Friday night. No lives were lost.

The present state of political affairs in Italy creates some anxiety and distrust in English monetary circles.

CONGRESS.

There was no session of the Senate yesterday, that body having adjourned from Friday until Monday.

In the House several communications from the Secretary of War were submitted and referred to committees. The regular business of the day was announced to be the continuation of the debate on impeachment, the pending question being on Mr. WILSON's motion to lay the whole subject on the table. The members in favor of impeachment being by this motion shut off from debate, resumed their filibustering tactics of the previous day in order to gain time. Calls of the House were made on unimportant motions and much time consumed when a compromise was made, Mr. WILSON withdrawing his motion on condition that the House should vote directly upon the question of impeachment. The resolution contained in the majority report was read, as follows: "*Resolved*, That ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors." The yeas and nays were called, resulting—yeas 57, nays 108. Mr. SCHENCK reported back from the Ways and Means Committee the bill to suspend further contraction of the currency. A disposition was manifested to enter upon a discussion of the whole subject of the currency and finances, but Mr. SCHENCK was inexorable in his demand for the previous question, and refused to yield, either for debate or amendment. The demand for the previous question was, after much wrangling, seconded, and the bill was passed by a vote of 127 to 25. In Committee of the Whole a proposition to print extra copies of the President's Message gave rise to debate, and the resolution was referred to the House. Mr. PAINE addressed the Committee on the question of the finances, taking ground against the proposition of Mr. BUTLER to pay the Government indebtedness in lawful money, claiming that the good faith of the Government was pledged to payment in coin. Other members joined in the discussion, which was continued until nearly 4 o'clock, when the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

An accident occurred on the Oswego and Rome Railroad on Friday night which resulted in the death of the engineer and fireman. An empty freight train ran into a tree which had been blown across the track near Pulaski, and the engine was thrown from the track, turned over and its woodwork destroyed by fire. Five of the freight cars were also burned. JESSE TRUMBULL and JOHN MATHER, engineer and fireman, were so badly scalded as to cause death in a few hours.

A movement is on foot in St. Louis to procure the licensing of gaming houses. A law passed at the last session of the Legislature giving the Police Commissioners authority to break down doors, seize and destroy gaming implements, and arrest parties found engaged in or looking at a game of chance played for money, has had the effect of closing nearly all the public gaming houses.

HENRY C. WARRENER, a messenger of the Merchants' Union Express Company from Indianapolis, Ind., to St. Louis, has been arrested, charged with stealing $6,000 from a package sent from a National Bank in New-York to a bank in St. Louis. The seals were not broken, but a small hole had been made in the envelope, a bent wire inserted, and the notes drawn out; $4,100 were recovered.

A terrible gale of wind prevailed on Lake Ontario on Friday night. The schooner *Baltic*, from Milwaukee, with a cargo of wheat, in attempting to enter Oswego Harbor struck the east pier and sunk inside. She subsequently parted amidships, and with her cargo is a total loss.

The attempt to hold a session of the Constitutional Convention yesterday was a failure, owing to the non-attendance of members. After a little discussion by those who were present, on uninteresting topics, the Convention adjourned.

The appropriation order, just issued by Gen. CANBY, provides a fund of $8,000, to be paid out of the revenues of the State, for the relief of the transient poor of the city of Charleston.

The thieves, burglars and robbers in Indianapolis, Ind., and vicinity, held a meeting last week to organize a mutual protection society.

LOCAL.

Decrees of divorce were granted by the Supreme Court, on Saturday, in the actions entitled ANNA JACOBS *vs.* MARX JACOBS, and MANUELLA J. AVEZZANA *vs.* JOHN L. AVEZZANA. In the last named case the custody of the child is awarded to the plaintiff, and the referee ordered to take proofs as to what amount would be a suitable allowance for the plaintiff. In the case of THOMAS B. DAWLEY *vs.* ANTOINETTE A. DAWLEY, the Court say: "It is not usual to grant a divorce on the testimony of the person with whom adultery is committed." The action of ELEANOR G. HARTWELL *vs.* SETH E. HARTWELL, Judge INGRAHAM has referred back for further evidence.

The receipts of live stock at Communipaw Yards for the past week were 157 cars, containing 1,003 cattle, 8,780 hogs, 3,861 sheep and 30 horses. The number slaughtered there was 300 cattle, 8,780 hogs, 4,600 sheep and 200 calves. All kinds of animals in fair flesh sell readily.

Insurance on the property destroyed by the great fire, corner of Pearl and John streets, Brooklyn, Friday, amounts to $75,000, in which ten New-York companies are interested.

Judge DIKEMAN, of the Brooklyn Court of Sessions, was presented with a rosewood cane, gold headed, on delivering his valedictory yesterday. His successor, JAMES TROY, was one of the donors.

The number of deaths in the City during the past week was 386, being 24 more than for the previous week.

The Coroner's jury on the death of the child of ANN MCGUIRE, who died of starvation last week in Brooklyn, decided that the child died of marasmus.

Among the cases tried at Court of Special Sessions yesterday was that of WM. GRIFFITH, for illegal voting. The prisoner acknowledged his guilt, and said that he was hard up and was offered money, which he took. He voted in a false name, and gave an address where he was unknown. He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Public Gratitude to Soldiers and Sailors—National Homes and Asylums.

If ever the constancy of the nation's gratitude to its patriot soldiers has been doubted, the doubt should disappear with the fresh out-cropping of that gratitude everywhere in myriad projects of honors to the living, comforts to the disabled, and memorials to the immortal dead. Contrasted with the measureless fervor of war-time and the crowning excitement of victory, these more recent months of peace have seemed to betray a decline of popular interest in the heroes who wrought out our triumph. But it was a surface lull; in inner sentiment there was never a reaction; the flame of popular enthusiasm had only steadied into the glow of lasting public gratitude.

"Democracy," says GOLDWIN SMITH, in his *Three English Statesmen*, "does not build Blenheims, and create vast estates for the General or the Admiral, but it is just, and it cannot help being just to the soldier and the sailor." Such is indeed the proper word—"justice;" for which, however, we are too apt to read "generosity." America furnishes the spectacle, at this moment, of a people trying in a hundred ways to render justice to its heroes. Fairs for the families of soldiers are held now, as they were three Winters ago; the other day Chicago had a noble one for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Union soldiers. Hundreds of scholarships for the sons of fallen soldiers have been established in the best colleges throughout the country—partly on foundations from wealthy patrons, partly by gift from the colleges themselves, partly by the laws of States. There is even an "Institute of Reward for Orphans of Patriots," designed to procure free education, established in New-York City.

Congress had no sooner convened for the Winter session than a bill was reported, looking to increase the pensions of widows and orphans; another to provide pensions for the survivors of the earlier wars of the country, while a third proposition looked to providing bounties of land for patriot soldiers. The Surgeon-General's last report shows that large disbursements are still made in his Department for the survivors of the war. In the Navy the pension fund, always generous, has been increased by a million and a quarter dollars during the last twelvemonth, and so large is the surplus (the aggregate being $13,000,000) that the rates for each sailor will unquestionably be raised.

Honors and preferments, political and social, are always standing ready for such heroes of the war as are fit and willing to receive and wear them—to Gen. GRANT the highest honor in the gift of the people, and to his officers and soldiers positions of all grades. To have rendered "distinguished and patriotic service in the national cause" will, indeed, be a ground of public honor till the last survivor of the war is gone, and the posterity of the heroes of our day is borrowing lustre from the reflected glory of their ancestry.

For the disabled, hospitals and asylums are open throughout the country, and newer and grander ones are building or planning. Nearly every State has its Soldiers' Home for disabled volunteers. All the great cities—from Boston to Philadelphia, and Philadelphia to St. Louis—have or have had their City Homes for the same purpose. The Republic has its National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers—a most flourishing, beneficent and admirable institution. Its work has just begun, and yet within three months it has supported or relieved more than fifteen hundred disabled soldiers. It has an excellent organization—the Central Asylum at Dayton, Ohio, with two branches already established at Augusta, Me., and Milwaukee; two more to be established at Philadelphia and Newark, and others in prospect. A wide-stretching and magnificent network of National Asylums will one day come of this. The Gettysburgh Asylum is another noble project, aiming to give crippled and sick soldiers a National Home. So, probably, within ten years after the smoke has rolled away from the last battle-field of the war, America will be prepared, probably, to do at Gettysburgh, Dayton, Augusta, Philadelphia, what England does at Greenwich and Chelsea.

It is, indeed, above all, in this matter of homes for disabled heroes, that democracy must "be just to the soldier and the sailor." The crutch of the crippled soldier may stand us in stead of a coronet, to betoken where admiration and respect are due. All nations honor their brave men, but America should, more than other countries, honor the brave of the rank and file, the unillustrious brave. Next to honoring the brave, we habitually cherish the memory of those who have honored them, and who have made them happy. The name of the generous and patriotic Sir STEPHEN FOX lives in grateful recollection as the first projector of that noble monument to patriotism, Chelsea Hospital, to found which he gave more than £13,000—a great fortune for those times. His own words best set forth the feeling that spurred him to this splendid patriotic charity. He "could not bear to see the common soldiers, who had spent their strength in our service, beg at our doors." Whether it be private munificence or civic or national endowment which founds and continuously fosters such institutions, the motive is the same as that of the projector of Chelsea Hospital. We do ourselves honor in honoring heroes.

The question arises whether the very number of these claimants to national gratitude does not embarrass all projects of a national character which include all the survivors of the war in their scope. But how is it with the Mexican war? Two-score years have gone, and already but a handful of disabled veterans can be discovered to claim Government support. Three millions of men on the national muster-rolls is an enormous record. But subtract the two millions and more who, returning unharmed or recovered from wounds and disease, are now as vigorous as ever; the wounded whose private resources forbid their acceptance of public charities; the partially disabled who have a surplus of youth and ambition—one empty coat-sleeve, maybe, but a stout arm in the other—a crutch or a cane to walk with, but a brain worth a hundred pairs of legs—subtract, we say, the many who are beyond the need or beyond the reach of the national alms, and the pensioners that remain can be even munificently provided for. To nine in ten of our patriot army we have no longer power to extend aid, and can only give to the living our daily respect and to the dead an immortality of memory. Let us at least, therefore, comprehend all who can be made national pensioners in our plans of grateful charity.

Generations, too, pass marvelously away from the scenes they have made famous. As the army a million strong was quietly absorbed into the general nation, so quickly a heroic generation seems to be gathered away from life. It is the universal experience of history that almost before a nation has made ready to do justice to its heroes, the most of them are gone, and it is the minority of survivors or another race of heroes who reap the benefits of the intended bounty. The *Hôtel des Invalides* was less the asylum of the men whose heroism suggested its erection than of others that came after. Ten years hence those of us still in life will be surprised to note how the heroes have gone. People will even then gather to hear, as a curiosity, the story of an actor in the great drama. As for those who came from the field or the captive's prison, worn down and wasted with disease, most of them will be already beyond succor; the maimed will be reduced to a few thousands, and we shall not select but recruit for our national asylums. There is no fear of our building too soon our national homes for the soldier and sailor.

The Croton Question.

The Croton water question is becoming a serious one, and more serious every day as the City grows larger. In the thickly populated Wards there is already much difficulty in getting a sufficient supply. Many of the better houses find trouble in procuring water on even the second and third story—the flow is feeble or there is none at all. In many houses, force-pumps are now used for driving the water up to the top stories. Nor is this true only of streets distant from the great mains, but some houses within a few rods of, say, Fourth-avenue, are compelled to employ force-pumps.

We should be sorry to believe this difficulty irremediable. We think that the proper remedy can be found, because the source of the evil is clear. We trace it mainly to the wastefulness of large manufactories on the island, and of all those establishments which use great quantities of water for mechanical operations. This extravagance results in great measure from the fact that it is made, in one sense, for the pecuniary interest of these establishments to use all the water they can. Under the present system, water is sold to them cheaper by the wholesale than by the retail. This plan would do very well if the Croton supply were inexhaustible, and if it entailed no inconveniences on other users. It did very well years ago, when no lack of water and no discomfort in its use were apprehended. But now it is just the other way. The more these factories use the more they impede the free and economical supply of it to dwelling-houses, especially on high lands. We cannot but think that no reduction in the tariff of price should be made to large users—and this, not for the sake of troubling them, but of protecting from trouble ten times their number of small users. If no discount were made, extravagance would be prevented, and the necessity of every additional faucet and every additional hundred gallons of water would be clearly established before it was ordered.

Turning from this point let us glance at another. The introduction of water meters would be a great help to the economical use of water. People in general have an indistinct idea that if the water were measured the cost to them would be made greater. That is not so. The object would not be to increase the revenue derived from water, but to equalize it. The dwelling-houses and offices all through the City would actually pay very much less, and the factories and buildings where water is recklessly wasted, would pay more or else be forced to check their carelessness. Another saving would be effected in the expensive machinery which will be soon required to enable the waterworks to meet the needs of the City.

But we believe that the proper solution of the difficulty would be to put meters at once into the factories, into the steam-power shops, and especially into the sugar-houses. There is little comparative need of meters in the dwelling-houses, where a few gallons of water per day only are consumed. It is the great consumers who should be forced to employ the meters. There are, for example, about 7,000 steam-engines now in use in New-York. We may put the total horse-power at about 50,000—which is an inside estimate. For this sort of engine, about forty pounds of water an hour, probably, is used, and they run about ten hours a day. Add the sugar-houses, stables, steamboats that come daily to the City, and the other sources of depletion that might be estimated, and it will be seen that dwelling-houses are not the main sources for the use of Croton. It is idle, also, to complain that there are no adequate meters, as several good ones have been invented; and though the expense of them might not justify their immediate introduction into dwelling-houses, they might profitably be put into factories. It is the part of prudence to check at once the embarrassments and the expense, in this respect, which will result from the future growth of the City.

An Episode in English Horse-Racing.

The close of the English racing season has been marked by an event of great importance to all interested in the vicissitudes of the turf, though far from an unexpected one. Shortly after an English lady of rank eloped with a youthful nobleman on the very day before that on which she was engaged to be married to a gentleman of good social position and great wealth, it was whispered that a challenge to a combat *à outrance* had been thrown down by the latter and accepted by the former. But ruin, not death, was that which each of the two sought to inflict on his adversary, and the chosen battle-fields were the bare heath of Newmarket—that Mecca of English sporting men—the chalky downs of Epsom, royal Ascot and ducal Goodwood. Nor were the pleasant meadow of Longchamps and the race-course among the sombre groves where reigns that *preux chevalier* of gambling, M. BENAZET, innocent of the strife. Both the combatants had previously commenced their turf career, both had partisans who eagerly rushed into the fray with heavy betting whenever two horses selected as champions for the rivals met to decide this novel ordeal by racing. The stakes were magnificent. On one side were the thousands of fat Lincolnshire acres, acquired two or three generations ago by the mercantile enterprise of an ancestor of Mr. CHAPLIN, and since nursed by thrift until they produced an annual rent-roll placed at from $200,000 to $250,000. The Marquis of Hastings possessed a sounding roll of titles, uniting in his person every rank but one in the British peerage, with mansions and parks in England, ancient baronial castles in Scotland, and with large but crippled resources. Then began a betting campaign on a scale before unknown in England, and not likely to be heard of again. On one occasion one of the allies of the Marquis made the gigantic bet of $750,000 to $30,000, which was taken by Mr. CHAPLIN and his adherents. On another race the Marquis himself bet $250,000 even. Men of the old school, men like the late Lord EXETER, who ran horses during a long and honorable lifetime for the trophies and the stakes alone, shook their heads sorrowfully at the frantic race to self-destruction on which men bearing historic names were entering. Crafty and deeply-calculating bookmakers watched their opportunies during the wild and reckless plunging, and thereout sucked no small advantage. As a rule, the mass of the outside public, people who combine the true Anglo-Saxon love of horses and sport with a liking for a little mild gambling, stood aloof. They invested their customary few pounds on their favorite at each race, but there was probably but little general increase in general betting. A portion of the Press and zealous and impracticable moralists raised with redoubled vigor the usual utterly unfair cry against horse-racing, and the "unco guid" in general took up their parable afresh against the Babylon of the turf. It is unnecessary to go into the details of the conflict. The Marquis and his allies were eager, reckless, and anxious to precipitate matters by a grand *coup*. The commoner was quite as ready for serious business, but cooler, more collected. Besides, the Lincolnshire Menelaus had met with his Ulysses in the person of an ex-captain of infantry, penniless, but with a knowledge of horse-flesh that, with cash at his command, was power of a very decided kind. An alliance was effected, and mainly through the keen sagacity and self-confidence of the latter the first serious encounter resulted in losses, on a single race, of considerably above $500,000 to the Marquis, and of other immense sums to his allies. From this point, notwithstanding temporary vicissitudes, the result was a foregone conclusion. The entire stud of the Marquis of Hastings has been advertised for sale, and ere this has probably passed out of his hands. Portions of his ancestral estates still remain nominally in his hands, but even they may be only nominally his. So the story ends. We do not suppose the ruined Marquis will ever prove a credit to the [illegible] to which he belongs, even in the eyes of the most uncompromising of its admirers. Some of the lucky accidents that are incidental to hereditary land-owners—coal or iron turning up in unexpected places, or a fashionable bathing place growing up in gourd-like fashion on their property—may again set him up. But for the present he has pointed his moral and adorned his tale. The entire affair is discreditable and damaging in the last degree to the legitimate sport of horse-racing, and we have mainly mentioned it in order to express our belief that it is a purely exceptional case, and that it will exercise no permanent ill effects on the general tone of the English turf, in which lovers of racing in this country naturally feel a certain interest. Racing is every year becoming a more cosmopolitan institution, and the scale on which it is carried on in England gives the English turf considerable influence over that of all European countries. Great efforts have been made to free it from the scandals of blacklegs, swindling and treachery from below, and it is to be hoped that it is not to be made from above an arena for gambling of the very worst form—gambling in which hatred is the motive power.

Voluntary Police Association.

The columns of the TIMES and other City journals have teemed for some days past with popular complaints of the lawless yet apparently unrestricted obstruction of the public streets for private purposes. Nobody seems to feel called upon to draw his carriage, wagon or cart out of the streets and into his own premises, when not in use, by night or day, unless a tender regard for the vehicle itself prompts him to place it under shelter. Merchandise newly arrived or ready for shipment cannot be allowed to encumber the premises of its owners, so long as it can safely be piled on the sidewalk. Auctions are regularly held on the sidewalks, the goods exhibited on the street, and the footway occupied, often for hours, with an impenetrable crowd which forces the whole current of travel to go around it through the middle of the street. In front of the new Stock Exchange, at certain hours, a dense and excited mob, yelling and gesticulating like mad men, compels the multitude who have a legitimate use for that part of the Broad-street sidewalk—namely, to pass on their way—to sheer off into the mud and among the vehicles of the horse roadway. This is the "Street Board!" The sovereign convenience of cartmen requires the sidewalk to be barricaded with their vehicles whenever they have loads to deliver or remove. Builders have attained a prescriptive right to utterly abolish the sidewalk and half the street in front of their operations so long as it suits their convenience to protract them.

The fault of this increasing evil seems to rest heavily on the Police. Certainly we have ordinances enough restraining these needless and vexatious invasions of everybody's rights. Some means can be and ought to be devised to tone up the Department to a grapple with this widespread and deep-rooted system of abuse. Let it be understood that it is the will of the people to have orderly and unobstructed streets, and to have ordinances enforced, and undoubtedly our energetic Police authorities will be found able and willing to carry out their behest. But to enter upon a crusade in which they are sure of making ten thousand angry antagonists, but not of securing any effective support, is more than can be expected of any police force.

In this and many other matters which nearly concern the comfort, order and good fame of the City, there is need of organized agencies supplementary to that which ought to do the business. Our laws are good and plenty, but popularly-elected law officers cannot afford to hurt the feelings of lawlessly-disposed voters, and so long as we will afford the elective system, we must afford to pay for having our work done, and then turn to and do it ourselves. Police associations of citizens, devoted to the prosecution of these minor but multitudinous offenders against order, are the only means left in this country for keeping the streets clear to the public, restraining hackmen, regulating City railroads, and abating customary nuisances in general. A few experiments in this direction have worked well and done great good. The value of the Citizens' Association as an auxiliary in the higher functions of government has already proved inestimable, and there is little prospect that we shall be able to do without some such Third House in our State Legislature for an age to come. The vigor and success of our Humane Society's crusade against cruelty to animals could hardly be matched by Government officials, certainly not by those of the popular sort. Why may not a movement against cruelty to passengers, foot and other, be in order, after Mr. BERGH gets the brute creation in a comfortable way? Let us have a Street Police Association—if there be a philanthropist as enthusiastic as our noted philanthropist to head it—and follow up sharply all unlawful extortions, obstructions and derelictions, whereby the use of the streets and public conveyances is becoming an intolerable vanity and vexation of spirit.

Infantile Mortality.

It appears from the report of Dr. HARRIS that during the six months ending Nov. 1 no less than 6,434 infants died in this City before reaching their second year, and more than half of this number perished ere the first anniversary of their birth was reached. This certainly may be regarded as an alarming rate of mortality, admonishing parents and physicians of the need of closer investigation into the causes of the diseases which afflict infants in this and other large cities. The whole number of deaths during nine months in 1866, including the cholera period, of children under two years of age, was 8,474, exhibiting a startling increase in the mortality of this class. The registrar's remarks on this subject, presented in his last year's report, are full of interest. He says that "during the past twenty years every Summer has witnessed a fearful slaughter of infants in New-York. The badly-defined term 'cholera infantum' stands recorded against the registry of 1,566 of the infant deaths in the six months ending Oct. 1, 1866; 1,493 in 1865; 1,311 in 1864; and in the twelve years preceding 1866 an aggregate of 16,728 deaths is classed under that heading."

The wards in which "cholera infantum" did its work most thoroughly were the Seventh, Eleventh, Seventeenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth. The geography of the disease may be studied more easily by perusing the following table, which gives the deaths from this disease by wards, and the total population of each ward according to the census of 1865, from April 1 to Dec. 25, 1866:

Wards.	Deaths.	Population.	Wards.	Deaths.	Population.
I	50	9,882	XII	84	28,259
II	2	1,194	XIII	68	26,388
III	1	3,367	XIV	54	23,382
IV	56	17,352	XV	17	25,572
V	38	18,205	XVI	66	41,972
VI	70	19,754	XVII	193	79,563
VII	103	36,962	XVIII	98	47,613
VIII	58	30,098	XIX	125	39,945
IX	60	38,5[illegible]4	XX	128	61,884
X	68	31,537	XXI	81	38,669
XI	141	58,953	XXII	98	47,361
Total				1,661	726,386

Adequate means should be at once devised to check the appalling death-rate which these figures present. Otherwise the deaths in this City of infants bid fair soon to run *pari passu* with the births.

School Inspectors.

We understand that Mayor HOFFMAN has appointed the following gentlemen School Inspectors under the new law: Jas. W. Gerard, Andrew Mills, John Hecker, Jas. Kelly, H. V. Perkins and John Anthon.

MINOR TOPICS.

Prospect Park will soon be the great boast of Brooklyn—and very deservedly. It will have a great superiority over any other park in the country, namely its situation, which affords a grand horizon view on all sides, including the City of Brooklyn, the blue waters of our noble bay, and the shores of Jersey and Staten Island. It has also an inequality of surface—a number of knolls and hollows—and a sprinkling of forestry and bosky bournes, which will give it a multitude of picturesque effects of the most agreeable kind. Its Winter attractions will probably be as great as its Summer ones, for it will have a pair of ample skating ponds, pleasantly overlooked by a bluff running up between them and by some gently sloping grounds on the western side. It was thought one of these ponds could be flooded for this season's amusement. But Winter has come very suddenly, and people must wait till next year, apparently. The skating area of Prospect Park will be much larger than that at Central Park.

A moribund cripple at Morvan, on the banks of the Loire, recently gave his brother 5,000 francs, all he possessed, in return for a home and attendance for the remainder of his days. Avarice and cunning are said to be the salient features in the local character, and they are both exemplified in the result. The brother and sister-in-law, the money once in their possession, made no secret of their wish to get rid of the burden placed upon them. One day, after learning from a lawyer that the donation might be legally revoked, the former took effectual measures to prevent such an event. He alleged that he had slipped while carrying his helpless victim on his back, by the side of the Loire, and that the latter had fallen in and been drowned. Medical evidence, however, proved that he had been brutally murdered before falling into the river, and the prisoner was found guilty of murder *with extenuating circumstances*—a verdict resulting in twenty years' *travaux forces*. Will any human being outside of a French jury-box be able to see any such circumstances? Did an "avaricious and cunning" jury sympathize with a kindred spirit, or is it only another instance of the morbid aversion of Frenchmen to capital punishment, which so often leads them to evade its award by a judicial fiction? It is a strange paradox in the French character that in no country is suicide committed with such philosophic calmness and proverbial heroism; in no country is life thought less of in political disturbances; and yet in no country do perpetrators of the most revolting murders more frequently escape the death which is their legal due through the unwillingness of juries to take a life, even for a life.

The old cries against labor-saving machinery have nearly died out in America now, although they are sometimes heard even here. It is strange that mechanical England should still furnish men so ignorant as to inveigh against machines, but it was only a few months ago that the inventor of a paper-hanging contrivance had his models destroyed and his very life put in danger by workmen who had seen him showing his invention to their master. Once in a while a fact comes to light that shows the real advantages of machinery to be not only in a saving of personal effort, but in a vast increase of individual effectiveness. For instance, in this country machinery was introduced into the boot and shoe trade some years ago, and in 1860 123,029 persons produced 70 per cent. more work than was accomplished ten years previously, in 1850, by 100,866 persons. That is to say, each person produced 50 per cent. more with machinery than without it.

An Italian proverb says that "an old opinion has great force;" and the history of the world shows that it is rather hard to do away with an old thing of the kind. But Time, though slow, is sure, and the influence of the Papacy, once so powerful and so needful in the world, is greatly impaired, and promises soon to be in Italy what that of the Archbishop of Canterbury is in England. An Irish Catholic journal, the *Southern Reporter*, now argues that the Irish are fools to trouble their heads about the Pope's predicament, showing that those Pontiffs were always on the side of England against Ireland. Even the Spaniards are exhibiting a diminished amount of respect for the Holy See. Their Government has just made an agreement with the Pope that he shall abolish a great number of his saints' days and holidays in Spain. The next step in that direction would be a wish to have the saints themselves abolished. It is useless to talk of keeping acres for the Papacy when its canons are failing it.

The United States corvette *Monongahela*, (Commodore BISSELL,) wrecked in the late hurricane at Santa Cruz, in the West Indies, was a vessel of over 1,300 tons, built and equipped at Philadelphia in 1861. It was armed with seven large guns, and saw a good deal of service during the war. It was employed at the siege of Port Hudson, and, at the battle of Mobile, it engaged and disabled the rebel ram *Tennessee*. The *De Soto*, (Capt. BOGGS,) wrecked in the same hurricane, was a gunship of 1,600 tons, and was in the merchant service before the war. Under Government command it was employed in cruising off the Southern coast and hindering and capturing the blockade-runners. It was in this vessel that Mr. SEWARD and his party visited the West Indies some time since.

Monsignor NARDI, who was lately in Ireland from Rome, writes to the *Correspondence de Rome* to contradict the report that he had informed Cardinal CULLEN and the Irish Bishops that the Pope saw nothing to hinder the Catholic clergy from taking English Government pay. The report had appeared in *Galignani*. Monsignor's contradiction, however, reads very vaguely, and has nothing positive in it. Perhaps PIUS IX. did say something of the kind, being, as we know, a rather easy, liberal-minded style of Pontiff. PIUS VII. was certainly in favor of that stipend. But it was at a time when an English fleet cruised in the Mediterranean and showed itself off the mouth of the Tiber, in order to save his holiness from the Murats and Bonapartes. The Irish clergy of that period were strong against the idea of the stipend—supposing that the Pope was not in earnest, very probably—and O'CONNELL rose into notice by becoming their orator against British bribery and the British veto or privilege to reject the nominations of the Pope, for cause shown.

It is impossible for the managers of newspapers to know the character of those who advertise with them; but persons cannot be too careful in answering advertisements of a certain character. Two sisters, one seventeen and the other fifteen, not long since applied for sewing to a woman advertising for apprentices to the dressmaker's trade. After a few days' work, their parents were persuaded to let them, for convenience sake, board with their employer. They soon ceased visiting home and disappeared. Search was made, and, after the lapse of a week, one—the younger—was found in a house of ill-fame in Brooklyn; the other has not yet been heard of. The sad facts convey their own lesson.

Poets seem to have loved dogs at all times, and many of them—not the dogs but the men—have taken a perverse pleasure in satirizing their fellow creatures by allusion to those honest quadrupeds. ALCIBIADES—a versatile genius, who also wrote some choral trifles—made use of his dog's tail to satirize the scandal-mongers of Athens. BURNS brought his "twa dogs" together to read rich men a lesson. Byron buried *Boatswain* to scoff at human friendship. The father of GEORGE III.—"poor FRED, who was alive and is dead"—a man who wrote some poetry, or got GAY to write it for him, put on his dog's collar the lines:

> "I am His Highness' dog at Kew;
> Pray, my good Sir, whose dog are you?"

And now the French poet LAMARTINE writes on the collar of his own *can grande*, "A. DE LAMARTINE belongs to me." A humorous saying enough, though it seems borrowed from the rhyming philosophy of POPE, who says:

> "While man exclaims, See all things for my use,
> See man for mine, replies a pampered goose."

A smart *answer* apparently. But it is one that would scarcely tell in this country—for a week before Thanksgiving or a week after it.

Drs. DEAN and LEFFINGWELL, of St. Louis, Mo., have been terrifying the pork-lovers of the West with the *trichinasia*, the disease which appeared in Germany and part of this country about two years ago, and was so commented on in the newspapers. Dr. LEFFINGWELL discovered in the bodies of two men who had died in the hospital certain speckled muscles, which led him to detect the presence of these formidable maggots—thirty millions of which, it is said, will be found swarming through a pound of diseased flesh. A man's own flesh is disposed to creep over such a fact. Dr. DEAN stated that the effects of this disease are feebleness of muscle, typhoid conditions of the body, and œdema (a word which in less dreadful English means, probably, *swelling*) of the limbs and face. We are now in for a pork panic, very likely. But if it checks the German custom of eating uncooked pork, and obliges us to boil our pig thoroughly—and eat it sparingly—the outcry may do no harm—even to the Cincinnati of the West; for the custom of eating pig with its Horatian and mediæval associations, will never be done away with.

Deadlier and better weapons are now the great objects of search for all nations; *Charivari* has canonized a new saint in France—Saint Chassepot; and "the really victorious diplomat," says our London correspondent, "is he who can bring into the council-room a better gun than the rest of the world possesses." How, then, does America stand on this gun question? Gen. GRANT tells us—and it is one of the most noteworthy passages in his Report: "It is confidently believed," he declares, "that no converted breech-loader in this country or in Europe has been produced which is superior to the converted Springfield musket," and that "none equal to it in serviceable qualities can be produced at less cost." This is satisfactory. In the qualities of rapidity, ease and accuracy of fire and cheapness of construction, our officers believe the gun we have adopted is unequaled. During the last six months every steamer from Europe has brought columns of newspaper accounts of the prodigies performed by the English Snider-Enfield, the Austrian Wende, the French Chassepot, the Prussian needle-gun, and so on. But never for a moment have these accounts, even granting all the powers that were claimed, weakened the confidence of those who understood it, in our Berdan-Springfield.

A late paper in *Blackwood's Magazine* maintains the argument that women were held in low estimation till the coming of Christianity and the Christian influences—a charge which Frenchmen are very fond of attributing to the agency and character of the Virgin Mary. All this seems to be a piece of literary or pietistic sentimentalism. Ancient history shows that women were queens in Asia—a great fact in this case. We may remember Semiramis, Miriam, Deborah, Jezebel, Zenobia, Roman Cornelia, Argive Telesilla, British Boadicea and a crowd of others, all proving that women could be held in the highest possible honor and regard. The Germans, Gauls, Goths and others of the old West especially reverenced the female character as having something divine in it. They honored their sybils and priestesses and allowed women to sit in their councils. A moment's recollection will greatly damage that favorite argument of our moralists, and further examination will confute it. Women seem to have had more "honor, love and obedience" in the Pagan days than in our Christian ages. Historic facts are too strong for this literary sentimentalism, or whatever people may please to term it. This would be a very interesting subject for our debating societies—if we really have anything of the kind.

The French Liberals, in the present session of the Corps Legislatif, are using the Italian expedition as a means of assailing the Emperor, very much as they used the Mexican expedition last session. On both occasions they had a good case; but we fear that the factious nature of their assaults upon the Government last session will not strengthen the effect of their renewed attacks at this time. Last year the Emperor had a very brilliant defender in M. ROUHER; and we shall doubtless soon hear of him again combating the Liberals, and upholding his master through thick and thin.

Whether a billion is a million millions (1,000,000,000,000) or a thousand millions (1,000,000,000) is a question much mooted by correspondents, who have sent us several letters on one side or the other. The simple fact is that two systems of enumeration exist—the French and the English—and both have partial authority. The former divides all numerical expressions into periods of three figures each, giving them the names units, thousands, millions, billions, trillions, &c., and according to this system a billion is *one thousand millions*. The latter, or English system, is used in Great Britain and the British Provinces, and divides all numeral expressions into periods of six figures. The French system, if not the only one taught in our schools, is certainly by far the most common. The English system has never gained ground here, and probably never will, as the French is the more scientific and methodical. Our conclusion is that a billion is a thousand millions, and not a million millions. We believe this is also the sense accepted in the country. Our debt is to be reckoned by billions, and to one of our million million correspondents, who asks "Has not repudiation grown out of this mistake?" we must answer we fear not. If we could only explain away the debt as well as we could the "mistakes" in notation, we would make short work of it. The repudiators know full well that our debt is not millions of millions, and if it were only hundreds of millions, their arguments would hold as good or as ill as now.

As long as England keeps clear of war, she seems able to profit by the troubles of the world, notwithstanding the consequent disturbance of her commerce. Her Indian Empire is getting to be a great storehouse of raw material, such as Sicily furnished Rome in the days of the Republic. The American war checked cotton cultivation. Instantly the plains of Deccan were white with the needed staple, and now cotton is dog-cheap. The South American States of Chili and Peru were so engaged in warlike doings, that their usual exportation of cinchona failed. Quinnine must be had, and the Neighleny Hills are covered with the bitter-barked trees. Whether or not Britain is wise in withholding her hand from all affairs of her neighbors, she is at least wary, and it will take much to bring her to any real, earnest, *bona fide* fighting.

We have all heard of taking "French leave;" but surely it cannot have anything to do with "French evacuation." French leave implies something of a hurry; but, as for historic French evacuations, it took France seventeen years to get fairly out of Rome, when she left that city last Winter, and it took her seventeen months to get out of Mexico, after she had made up her mind she must leave. And now, after the telegram has for several days foretold the instant evacuation of the Holy City—behold, the latest news is that "a small body of French cavalry still occupy Rome, and probably will remain permanently. *With this exception*, the French troops have evacuated the Papal dominions." This is the way, then, the French evacuate. Their former evacuation went on for seventeen years, and it *stayed* evacuated just ten months. The present evacuation is not computable at all, and the telegram wisely implies that one main feature of it consists in a "permanent" occupation of the point evacuated. Here is another feature of French evacuations. Civita Vecchia is to be so fortified and put in communication with Toulon, that a French army embarking at the latter harbor can, in a few hours, debouch safely at the former, and in a few hours more bivouac in Rome. French evacuation is no more like French leave than it is like "walking Spanish."

Vaccination in Schools.

Week before last complaint was made to the City Board of Education by the Sanitary Superintendent of the Board of Health, alleging that the Inspectors had found obstacles placed in their way to prevent the fulfillment of their duty in vaccinating the children of the public schools. At first this looked like very stupid action on the part of those who made difficulty, but it seems there is, as usual, another side. Two of the most distinguished physicians of the City have presented a memorial to the Board of Health calling attention to the fact that much of the vaccine virus used is not healthful, but being propagated and taken from one human being to another, is liable to receive and frequently does acquire a taint of scrofulous and other hereditary diseases from the children. Inasmuch as the vaccine lymph or crust taken directly from the kine is the only sure protection against small-pox, these vaccinations with vitiated virus are not only dangerous in inducing other terrible diseases, but frequently worthless as against the main pest itself. The memorial makes, therefore, an earnest appeal against the continuance of this flagrant wrong, and advises the establishment of an institution for the purpose of obtaining and collecting pure vaccine virus solely from kine, and in such quantities as would meet the great demand in the City for unadulterated, untainted, effective vaccine matter. The evil is a great one, and its importance can hardly be overestimated. To undermine the constitutions of thousands of the rising generation and actually to provide for the propagation of deadly syphilitic and scrofulous diseases in the bodies of growing children, is an awful mistake. The suggestion of Drs. WHITNEY and CARNOCHAN is wise and practicable. We hope it may be put into effect.

OBITUARY.

Death of Rev. Ambrose Monahan, D. D.

The death of this eminent Roman Catholic divine is announced by telegraph, and that his funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 10th, at Utica, which is the home of many of his family. Dr. MONAHAN was a native of this City, and at the time of his death was about 56 years of age. In his youth he was sent to Rome to pursue ecclesiastical studies, and, after his return to New-York, was, at one time, President of St. John's College, Fordham. Dr. MONAHAN was a man of great learning—so fond of profound study as to make him avoid posts of greater activity in parochial life. His principal published work was a large volume, issued by the APPLETON's, of this City, entitled the *Triumphs of the Catholic Church*. He, however, has left most of his literary labors in manuscripts. One of his unpublished works, that he was preparing for the press at the time of his death, was a most curious and interesting account of men, of events and of places in the City of New-York.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Mr. EBENEZER WINSHIP, who has for more than fifty years past been employed at the Allaire Works, four-fifths of which time was spent in the capacity of foreman and general superintendent, died on the 5th instant of disease of the heart at his residence, No. 219 Monroe-street. Mr. WINSHIP was widely known and respected. He was skillful in his profession, and has been closely identified with all the improvements which have been made in marine steam-engines since their introduction—not as an inventor but as a constructor. His genial face will long be missed by the mechanics and iron-workers on the east side of the City. His funeral will be held to-day.

PARTIES IN CANADA

Division of Political Parties in Canada—Aims, Objects and Strength of the Several Divisions.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

OTTAWA, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1867.

The Parliament of Canada, now holding its sessions in Ottawa, is the most important that has been held in Canada for many years. It is the first Parliament under the Confederation Act; and on the manner in which they legislate on the important questions to be brought before them depends in a great measure the success of that scheme. Confederation is admitted by all parties to be but an experiment, the result of which is yet to be found out. It is looked upon not as a permanent state of political existence, but as a step toward one of two positions—annexation or confederation. The former finds no favor in Canada, or if that feeling does exist at all it is ashamed to show itself in public. It is just possible that circumstances may arise in the course of time which will change the sentiment of the people in this respect, but it is not at all probably. What Canadians look forward to as a necessity arising from the natural laws of national growth is independence. I do not say that that position is desired; in fact it is not, at least at the present. If it was put to vote to-morrow an overwhelming majority would be given in favor of clinging to British connection; but the feeling is prevalent, and constantly becoming more so, that we cannot long retain our present relations with the mother country; that we cannot always hold on to our mother's apron-string, but that we must some day step out into the world and take our position as an independent nation. Such is becoming the settled conviction of the Canadian people, and confederation is looked upon as a step in that direction.

POSITION OF PARTIES—THE GOVERNMENT.

When the coalition of 1864 was formed to carry out confederation, political wiseacres announced the death of partyism, and political prophets predicted the speedy approach of a political millennium, so far, at least, as Canada was concerned. Alas! subsequent events have belied this prediction. Parties are more numerous, though less bitterly hostile, in the present House, than the coalition was establishing. First, there is the Government, or, as they delighted to call themselves during last election, the Union Party; the "Reformers," of Ontario; the "Rouges," of Quebec, and the "Antis," of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick. The Government Party is strongest in point of numbers, though, paradoxical as it may seem, its very very strength is an element of weakness. It consists of the Conservatives of Ontario; a section of the Reform Party, represented in the Cabinet by Messrs. MACDOUGAL, HOWLAND and BLAIR; nearly all the French members, under CARTIER, and the Unionists of the Lower Provinces. A considerable number of those classified as supporters of the Government are pledged to no particular policy. They are simply pledged to give the Government a fair opportunity to bring down their measures; if these measures do not please them, they are under no party obligations to vote for them. In the many important questions to be brought before this Parliament it will be next to impossible for Government to satisfy all their so-called supporters, and it is doubtful if they can carry through the session with unbroken ranks.

THE "REFORMERS" OF ONTARIO.

Before the coalition of 1864, the Reform Party undoubtedly represented a large majority of the people of Upper Canada. As it exists in the present House, it probably represents one-half. They take the position that the coalition was formed for the express and only purpose of bringing about confederation; and when that scheme was accomplished the coalition should have come to an end and partyism resume its old sway. Upon this issue they appealed to the people at the last election. The result was a division in their ranks. Some of them preferred to give the coalition a further lease of power, and to allow the same parties who gave the measure birth to nurse and nourish it through its infancy. The Conservatives, united with the coalition section of the Reform Party, carried the elections. Messrs. BROWN and MCKELLAR, two leading Anti-Coalitionists, were defeated at the polls. Messrs. BLAKE and MACKENZIE are the two leading men of that party in the present House. The former is a Toronto lawyer of good ability and high social standing, and is looked upon as the coming leader of his party. Contrary to the imputations cast upon it during last election, this party is and always has been a strong advocate of a union of all the British-American Provinces. It is not strong enough of itself to give the Government much trouble, but will watch its opportunity and pounce upon any weak point in the Government policy and make the best of it.

THE ROUGE PARTY.

Formerly this party was allied with the Reform Party of Ontario, but when the coalition of 1864 was formed, they refused to have anything to do with it. They opposed confederation at the outset, and presented a remonstrance against it to the Imperial Parliament. Now that the measure is carried in spite of them, they have accepted it and will lend their aid to render it successful. They will no doubt again unite with their old friends from Ontario. Messrs. HOTON and DORION are the leading members.

THE "ANTIS."

The "Antis" consist of eighteen out of the nineteen Nova Scotia members, with Mr. HOWE at their head, together with a few from New-Brunswick. In the debate on the Speech from the Throne they had a good deal to say. They bitterly denounced confederation, and particularly the manner in which it was carried, which they aver was by fraud, corruption and falsehood. They claim it should have been submitted to the people in the first place. In regard to Nova Scotia, the Legislature that voted to send delegates to England to forward the scheme did not represent the views of the people of that Province. The members of that Legislature were at one time among the strongest opponents of union, some of them till within a few days of the time when they voted for it. Their sudden conversion looks suspicious. Seven or eight of them received life appointments to the Senate of Canada; others received their reward in the shape of some fat job, while some poor fellows were deceived with promises of good things which have not been fulfilled. So say the "Antis." They have petitioned the Imperial Parliament for a repeal of the Union Act so far as it relates to Nova Scotia. That august body, judging from its eager desire to bring about confederation, will doubtless receive the petition graciously, politely refuse the request, and there will be an end of the matter. The "Antis" themselves scarcely expect any other result. After that they will likely make a virtue of necessity, and submit, and make the best of what they call a bad bargain. Mr. STEWART CAMPBELL, who formerly led the Opposition to confederation in the Legislature of Nova Scotia, has already "accepted the situation," and the indications are that the others are only waiting the result of their petition to the Imperial Parliament to follow suit. In the meantime they will ally themselves with neither party, but will judge all questions coming before Parliament upon their merits, and vote upon them accordingly, without respect to party considerations. Such is the composition of the parliament now assembled in this city. The present session will be divided into two parts; the first will close about the 10th of next month, and the latter will commence in February next. In the meantime the local legislatures will meet, and ministers will have an opportunity to prepare their measures. The questions which will be brought up during this part of the session are the Supply bill, a uniform postal law for all the Provinces, a Customs and Excise bill, a bill authorizing a loan for the building of the Intercolonial Railway, a uniform tariff, and a bill extending the period of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. The question of defence, of opening up the North-west Territory and the Banking question, will not be brought up till the Winter session.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

Gen. Sheridan's Reception—Pedestrianism—Religious Topics—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1867.

Gen. SHERIDAN arrived in our city on Monday evening, and was enthusiastically received at the depot by a large crowd that escorted him to his hotel. Owing to the non-receipt in season of the telegraphic dispatch announcing his coming, no general arrangements had been made for a formal reception. As it was, there was a spontaneous gathering of thousands, and the greeting was a cordial and noisy one. He has been the guest of the city since then, and has been accompanied to all places of interest by the small politicians of the city, who usually put themselves forward whenever there is any toadying to be done—hoping to shine in the reflected light of the "distinguished guest." Last night an entertainment was given at the Tremont, which was attended by the usual crowd who assume to do the eating and drinking for Chicago on public occasions. Sentiments were offered and speeches made, in which due honor was done to the Hero of the Shenandoah. All attempts to call SHERIDAN out in anything like a speech proved utter failures. On one occasion he spoke about a "stickfull," and blundered sadly in doing that. He seems to be little less capable of public speaking than Gen. GRANT. But he can fight, and that is the business of the soldier.

WESTON.

The great "walkist" and the little "fightest," happen to be candidates for the applause of our citizens at the same time. Last evening WESTON took a benefit at Farwell Hall. Quite a large audience assembled, to whom he delivered a lecture about himself, his exploits, and on the science of walking. He also gave an exhibition of his speed, and walked a mile on the stage in nine minutes and a half. Men are around the streets selling his portraits and driving a brisk business. This is indeed an age of muscle.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION.

A large meeting of intelligent Presbyterian ministers and laymen was held in this city last evening, to ratify the recent action of the Philadelphia Convention which looks to the organic re-union of all the branches of the Presbyterian family. Old and New School, Scotch and Dutch, and United Presbyterians were represented. The plan of union was cordially indorsed by strong speeches and strong resolutions. In this city the strength of the Old and New School is about equal. The latter, perhaps, predominates somewhat in numbers. The Old School has a theological seminary, with a very able faculty, which exerts considerable influence throughout the Northwest.

A FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY.

The Legislature of this State last Winter passed a law creating a State Board of Equalization. This was thought to be necessary on account of the very dissimilar methods of assessing property in the various counties. Some assessed the value of the same kind of property at half the value that others did. This Board met at Springfield, and attempted an equalization. In progress of their work they added 24 per cent. to the valuations of Cook County, which was already much above the average. Our Board of Supervisors having obtained the opinion of Hon. C. BECKWITH, one of our most able lawyers, that the law creating the Board is unconstitutional, have directed the proper officer to disregard the actions of the Board, and to cause the tax to be levied on the original county assessment. This action will render it necessary for the State Auditor to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of *mandamus*, which will bring the question of the constitutionality of the law to an issue. The difference in the tax of this county is $135,000.

THEOLOGICAL.

A brisk controversy is still going on in this city between the orthodox and liberal Christians. Sabbath evenings are devoted to this work of attack and rejoinder. The principal interest, however, now centres upon Dr. EVERTS, of the First Baptist Church, and Rev. R. S. COLLIER, of the First Unitarian. The former is on the aggressive, the latter on the defence. Large congregations attend the receptions of both.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The pork-packing season is now in full blast. The receipts of hogs are large, but prices rule comparatively low. I have seen no estimate of the probable season's business, but judge it will equal that of last year.

The receipts of the United States Sub-Treasury in this city, for the week ending Nov. 30, were $210,388, and the payments $218,512. There is on hand $352,540 in coin and $1,300,501 in currency.

The money market is quiet, the demand being principally from packers and grain speculators.

Business is fair, though there appears to be an uneasy and apprehensive feeling with many in regard to the action of Congress on financial questions.

The weather is cold and pleasant. We have had as yet but a slight fall of snow, not exceeding half an inch.

Message of Gov. Stevenson, of Kentucky.

The first message of Gov. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, was delivered to both branches of the State Legislature on the 2d inst. After appropriately alluding to the recent death of Gov. HELM, he gives a detailed statement of the financial condition of the State. He recommends that prompt steps be taken for an efficient military organization of the State, looking alone to home protection; and that there be a thorough revision of prison discipline, as under the present system the indiscriminate admixture of men and boys and girls and women is revolting to all the dictates of humanity, sound policy and the enlightened Christianity of the nineteenth century. In speaking of Federal relations the Governor refers to the foundation of the Government, and asserts and defends the sovereignty and equality of the States. These principles, it is affirmed, are the fundamental conditions of the Constitution. The overthrow of this system is the dissolution of a free representative Government. Ten States of this Union are stripped by Federal legislation of equality, sovereignty, suffrage and representation. All the bulwarks of personal freedom have been removed. Worse than all this, Kentucky is deprived of her rightful representation in the National House of Representatives. Entitled to nine representatives she has but one. Mr. TRIMBLE, a member of last Congress, is denied his seat. If Congress, upon party suggestions of private individuals, can deprive a State of its representation, then Congress is supreme, and the State powerless. Other outrages are already in operation, and others are threatened. The remedies are the right of remonstrance and an appeal to the people of the other States. A calm, temperate address is recommended. Let it be known that they do not desire to reëstablish Slavery, that they have no hostility to the black race, but are concerned for the preservation of their own. He says: "Above all things let our brethren throughout the Union know that the people of Kentucky are united; that they present for the conjoint action of the people of all the States a platform of principles which every true man who loves his country can warmly and thoroughly indorse. These fundamental truths are the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States within their allotted sphere, the inviolability and perpetuity of the Union under the Constitution; the incompetency of a State or States, or of the General Government to impair the integrity of the Union by secession on the one hand, or exclusion on the other; the perfect equality of all the States under the Constitution, the exclusive right of each State to regulate its domestic and internal affairs, subject only to such special exceptions as the Constitution itself has established; the right of each State to regulate suffrage. Let the issue be made to the people of every State. I cannot persuade myself that such an appeal will be made in vain." The message closed with an expression of faith in the people of the Western States, and trust in Divine Providence.

Gov. Brownlow and Detective Baker.

The following card is published in the Nashville *Union & Dispatch:*

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1867.

In your issue of to-day, in commenting upon the testimony before the Committee on Impeachment, I find the following in reference to the testimony of Detective L. C. BAKER:

"This fellow BAKER testified before the Impeachment Committee that he had seen a letter from ANDREW JOHNSON to JEFF. DAVIS, written while the former was Military Governor of Tennessee, in which he communicated valuable information to DAVIS, such as would have subjected any man to hanging as a spy; that this 'had been taken off ANDREW JOHNSON's table in Nashville;' that JOHN W. ADAMSON, No. 29 Myrtle-street, Nashville, Tenn.,' had given it to him; that ADAMSON 'did not take the letter himself,' but 'that Gov. BROWNLOW had employed a colored man to take it.' This testimony was published a week or ten days ago, but Gov. BROWNLOW has remained silent in regard to it. It is not probable that if Gov. BROWNLOW had come in possession of such a letter as BAKER professes to have seen, he would have parted with it, or that he could have kept the matter a secret so long. It is perhaps uncharitable to attribute Gov. BROWNLOW's silence to a feeling of partisan vindictiveness toward President JOHNSON, that an air of probability might thereby be given to the story of the perjured BAKER. Why this silence on the part of the Governor?"

By Gov. BROWNLOW I am directed to state that he had not seen an account of BAKER's testimony until he read it in your issue of to-day. Further, that if BAKER made such a statement as is attributed to him, it is wholly false and without foundation. The Governor says he has no knowledge of such a letter as is referred to, and does not believe that President JOHNSON ever wrote a letter to JEFF. DAVIS or any one else giving aid and comfort to the rebellion. He does not believe that ANDREW JOHNSON's treachery to the Republic antedates his accession to the Presidency.

The testimony of BAKER, as published in several papers, attributes the statement Gov. BROWNLOW is alleged to have made, to one of his sons. As Gov. BROWNLOW has but two sons, the reference is made to myself or my brother, Capt. JAMES P. BROWNLOW, of the regular army. So far as I am concerned, the statement is an unmitigated falsehood. For my brother, who is in Arizona Territory, I feel authorized to make the same statement.

Finally, I would express the opinion that any honest jury would convict BAKER of perjury upon his own testimony.

By publishing the above you will oblige,

Yours, very respectfully,
JOHN BROWNLOW,
Editor of the Knoxville *Whig.*

Result of Registration in Texas.

From Flake's Galveston Bulletin, Nov. 27.

Before the registration commenced, it was anticipated that there would be a registry of 100,000 names of white voters, and 40,000 colored voters. Those who were versed in political matters thought that one-half of the whites, or 50,000, were Conservatives, and that of the remaining half, 25,000, were persons who, though opposed to rebellion, were also opposed to negro suffrage and the ultra measures of the Radical wing of the Republican Party—so that but 25,000 voters could be depended upon to vote the straight-out Republican ticket, in all contingencies and under all circumstances. Of the forty thousand black voters, it was thought that one-fourth would not vote, being prevented either by the remoteness of the polls, the opposition of their employers, or by some one of the numerous contingencies which may be supposed to have influence in such circumstances. One-fourth would be influenced by Conservatives, and vote that ticket, leaving only twenty thousand black votes to be added to the twenty-five thousand white votes certain for the Republican ticket. If this calculation were correct, the Convention could not have been carried.

But the letters of our agents and correspondents from all parts of the State show that these calculations are incorrect, and that the registration returns now complete with the exception of a few small and sparsely populated counties, give a very different result. Headquarters keep the secrets of registration with a very watchful eye, and we are compelled to depend upon our friends and correspondents. They show that not many over 100,000 persons have registered in the State of Texas, and that of this number 54,000 are white and 46,000 are colored. Now if only one-half vote, the Convention will be carried and a Constitution will be rendered certain. These figures are based upon the most reliable data within our reach, and we believe that the result will not change when the official figures are made public.

Ohio Democratic State Convention—Vallandigham.

A dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, 4th inst., to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says:

"The Democratic State Central Committee met here to-day, and decided to hold a State Convention on the 8th of January, for the nomination of State officers and Presidential Electors, and the selection of delegates to the National Convention. District delegates and Electoral candidates will be appointed by gentlemen representing their respective Congressional Districts. VALLANDIGHAM attended the conference of the committee, and seemed to carry his views at every point. His chances for the Senatorship are constantly improving, and will be materially enhanced at the Convention next month, as his friends intend to have large delegations in his interest here from all parts of the State."

Gen. Sherman Serenaded in Cleveland.

From the Cleveland (O.) Plaindealer, Dec. 5.

Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN arrived in town yesterday morning, and remained during yesterday and last night, the guest of his brother, Judge SHERMAN, at the latter's fine residence, corner of Prospect and Perry streets. The General came from St. Louis, *en route* for New-York City, for which place he left by the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad this morning.

Last evening a number of citizens paid their respects to the General, agreeably to an invitation of Judge SHERMAN—mostly comprising the latter's neighbors, and, among them, many ladies. Some down-town friends, however, procured PAPWORTH's band and serenaded the General at 9 o'clock. Among the callers was RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Can Congress Take the Property of Innocent Holders?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Congress, at its last session, passed a law by which it asserted its right to take away the property of every citizen at will. Though the holder of real estate be innocent of all offence against the Government, and is neither a rebel nor criminal—though his title be perfect and his property may have descended to him from his ancestors, and have been quietly enjoyed for centuries—yet Congress claims that it can be seized and appropriated to the uses of the Government.

The case is this: By the act of March, 1867, the lot of land upon which a distillery stands is made liable for the whisky tax. In other words, Government proposes not only to impose the penalty upon the guilty distiller, but upon the innocent lessor of the land.

Such a law was never before passed in any free State, scarcely in any despotic one. Neither the English Parliament nor the French Senate would venture upon such a violation of the common rules of legislation. Yet our Government has not only passed this peculiar law, but has even sought to carry it into execution. In a late case before the Courts, the Government endeavored to seize and appropriate a lot of land belonging to Trinity Church, and was only prevented from doing so by a technicality.

Property, and especially landed property, has always been held sacred by legislators, and can never be interfered with except by way of penalty for crime or for public necessity, and in the latter case compensation is made to the owner. Property, indeed, is as sacred as life and liberty. Our Constitution holds this principle as axiomatic, and seems never to have even contemplated a case in which it would be violated; and hence it contains no clause expressly forbidding the taking away the property of an innocent holder. Such a stretch of arbitrary power would be subversive of the Constitution itself. For if Congress can take the property of the landlord for the offence of his tenant, why can it not imprison him? If it can seize upon one lot belonging to Trinity Church, why may it not take all? If the rule is adopted that penalties may be imposed upon the innocent as well as upon the guilty, all security for life, liberty and property is lost.

This absurd law should at once be repealed. It can hardly indeed be called a law, since it violates all the original principles of legislation. It is not only an error but a crime against justice, and will naturally tend to bring disrepute upon Congress wherever it is attempted to be carried into execution.

L.

The United States Counterfeiting Case—Spencer Discharged.

The examination of WILLIAM SPENCER, the alleged counterfeiter of the $100 treasury notes and the $50 legal-tenders, was continued before Commissioner WHITEHEAD, at Newark, yesterday afternoon. In opening the case Mr. KEASBEY stated that only one of the witnesses for the prosecution was present, Col. WOOD, Chief of the Secret Service. Col. WOOD testified that he had no personal knowledge of the complicity of Mr. SPENCER with the counterfeiting of the $100 compound interest notes. The plates upon which they were printed were surrendered to the Government by "Hank" HALL some time ago. The same man also surrendered the plate upon which the $50 legal-tender counterfeits were printed. A man named EDWARD A. LAUKIN, an employe in the Treasury Department, had obtained lead impressions from the originals. He caused the arrest of SPENCER because he had understood that "Hank" HALL and he were intimate, and supposed that they may have been at work at this business. Subsequent developments showed that SPENCER had not been connected with him, and he had now no evidence whatever against the prisoner.

The District-Attorney then stated that he had no further witnesses to examine, and the Commissioner at once discharged SPENCER from arrest.

Death of Policeman Thompson—Letter from the Riot Relief Committee.

Yesterday President ACTON received the following letter from the committee of the subscribers to the Riot Relief Fund. It will be remembered that Officer THOMPSON was stabbed while attempting to make an arrest at No. 88 James-street, and after lingering for some time, died of his wound at the New-York Hospital:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1867.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, a committee of subscribers to the Riot Relief Fund, inclose the sum of $500 for the relief of the widow of Officer THOMPSON, of the Fourth Precinct, killed in the discharge of duty.

The perils of a policeman are oftentimes as great as those of a soldier in the field of battle; when either falls, his case should be mourned as that of a defender of order and the public welfare.

Very respectfully,
LEONARD W. JEROME,
ISAAC BELL,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE.

Hon. THOMAS C. ACTON, President Board of Metropolitan Police.

The Cholera at Havana.

The Assistant Secretary of State has transmitted the following document to Collector SMYTHE relative to the cholera in Cuba:

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, HAVANA, Nov. 15, 1867. }

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I accompany herewith a statement of the number of cases of cholera and the mortality caused thereby, as per reports of physicians to the Board of Health.

I believe no case has been reported as yet from other parts of the island.

For several days past we have had cool, dry weather, but its effects thus far seems to be unfavorable. The disease has been confined almost entirely to the poorest classes, and to the foulest portions of the town.

I am, Sir, with high respect, your obedient servant,
THOS. SAVAGE, N. C. G.

The following are statistics of cholera in Havana, from the 19th of October to the 14th of November, 1867, at midnight, from the reports to the Superior Board of Health by physicians:

Date.	No. of Cases.	Deaths.	Date.	No. of Cases.	Deaths.
Oct. 19	8	5	Nov. 1	1	1
Oct. 20	2	3	Nov. 2	4	0
Oct. 21	2	0	Nov. 3	20	8
Oct. 22	2	1	Nov. 4	11	7
Oct. 23	2	1	Nov. 5	4	2
Oct. 24	0	0	Nov. 6	30	18
Oct. 25	0	0	Nov. 7	17	12
Oct. 26	3	1	Nov. 8	21	9
Oct. 27	0	0	Nov. 9	28	10
Oct. 28	0	1	Nov. 10	48	15
Oct. 29	1	0	Nov. 11	46	22
Oct. 30	1	1	Nov. 12	86	24
Oct. 31	0	0	Nov. 13	91	35
			Nov. 14	106	58

Total number of cases......534
Total number of deaths......241

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

JUVENILE BURGLAR.

Officer STILWELL, of the Second Ward, arrested CHARLES W. RODGERS, aged 16, and a resident of Boston, on a charge of burglary in forcing his way into the store of THOS. HOOPER, at No. 122 Nassau-street, on the 14th ult., when a quantity of gold-leaf, chromos, photographs and oil-paintings was carried off, the aggregate value being $185. The accused endeavored to sell the missing gold-leaf to W. D. VAN VECHTEN, of No. 43 Ann-street, which led to his arrest. When arraigned before the magistrate the prisoner stated that he picked up the gold-leaf in Twenty-third-street, which plea did not prevent his being held for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

THE PANEL GAME.

At a late hour on Wednesday night, JOHN W. SIMPSON, temporarily sojourning in this City, was accosted by an Irish woman named MARY ANN SHARP, as he passed Park-row, who asked for alms and made improper proposals at the same time. He accompanied MARY to her apartment where he gave her a small sum of money. The woman had locked the door in the meantime, and seeing SIMPSON's money, she rapped on the door and shouted, "Oh, come in, HARRY, he's got lots of money," which summons was answered by HENRY SHARP, *alias* Wilson, who burst in the door, followed by an unknown confederate. SHARP knocked SIMPSON down and held him there while the other man rifled his pockets of a gold watch and chain, a revolver and a ring. They allowed him to rise and take off his overcoat, when they ran off, followed by the woman. As the thieves were escaping from the house they met the landlord, who secured the coat and gave it to the owner. Detective HORBETH, of the Fourth Ward, received a description of the thieves, and succeeded on Friday in arresting both the SHARPS, the confederate escaping arrest at the last moment. The male prisoner was found in possession of a pawn ticket for the pistol, which was recovered, as was also the watch and chain. When arraigned before the magistrate both the accused were held for trial. SIMPSON was sent to the House of Detention.

COLORED PICKPOCKET.

As Mrs. JANE WILSON, of No. 176 Duane-street, was passing through the Bowery on Friday evening, she was jostled by CHAS. WILSON, a colored waiter, who succeeded in cutting out her dress pocket, which contained $17 in cash. Mrs. WILSON seized the thief, and detained him until Officer DOLAN, of the Sixth Precinct, arrived, who arraigned the prisoner before the magistrate, when he was fully committed for trial.

BUTTER LARCENIES.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning JOHN THILMAN, of No. 102 Broad-street, heard the sound of a heavy object falling, and on looking round saw a firkin of butter rolling on the sidewalk. On reaching the door he saw JOHN BROWN running away. Officer RYAN, of the First Ward, arrested BROWN, who is a Scotchman, residing at No. 139 Cherry-street, and the presiding magistrate held him for trial on the charge of attempted grand larceny.

Officer LAMOREUX, of the Third Precinct, arrested PATRICK MCMANUS on a charge of stealing a tub of butter from the store of JOHN H. CADIGAN, at No. 173 Chambers-street. As the prisoner was caught in the act, he was fully committed.

SHOPLIFTERS.

THOMAS MURRAY and THOMAS NUGENT were arrested yesterday, by Detective WOOLSEY of the Broadway squad, after a sharp chase and struggle, on a charge of stealing a cloak valued at $30 from the store of WM. B. MCKENZIE, No. 751 Broadway. The prisoners were arraigned before the magistrate and fully committed for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, Mr. ALBERT CHALBERG, of No. 285 Third-avenue, was awakened by a noise on the roof of an extension shed, and going to the window saw a man engaged in endeavoring to pry open the blinds. Going to an opposite window called for the Police. The cry was heard by the burglar who jumped from the shed and ran through Twenty-third-street. It was also heard by Officer CLINCHY, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who, seeing the flying man, took up the chase and soon captured him. Being arraigned, the prisoner gave the name of JAMES SHORT, said he was 22 years of age, and resided at No. 413 East Fourteenth-street. He denied the charge against him in the most explicit terms, but being identified by Mr. CHOLBERG as the person he had seen upon the roof, he was committed in default of $1,500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

PETTY THEFT.

HUGH CURREY and RICHARD WELKER, both boys, were committed for trial on a charge of having stolen a leather sample case and a whip from GEORGE W. RAYNOR, No. 56 Hicks-street, Brooklyn.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

A BOLD THEFT.

From the complaint of JOHN HURMS, No. 74 Broad-street, it appears that yesterday morning a barrel of gin, valued at $200, was left on the sidewalk in front of his store, when TIMOTHY CONNORS and THOMAS MOORE came along, and seizing the barrel began rolling it away. Their action was, however, observed by Mr. HURMS, and on his going after them the two men left the barrel, and ran away. HURMS, however, followed, and with the assistance of Officer JARBOE, of the Seventh Precinct, succeeded in effecting their arrest. The prisoners were committed in default of $500 bail each for trial at the General Sessions.

YORKVILLE COURT—CONNOLLY, JUSTICE.

STABBING AFFRAY.

FRANCIS REAL was arrested by Officer CROSBY upon a warrant, issued on complaint of CHARLES CULLUM, who resides in Fiftyeight-street, near Third-avenue. It was alleged against REAL, that on the night of election day he had stabbed CULLUM in the neck with a pocket-knife. The accused was held in $500 bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A DISHONEST CLERK.—FRANK VALERIAN is the cashier for EDWARD SCHENCK, auctioneer, at No. 60 Liberty-street, and received, a day or two since, a letter signed "Worthy Friend," requesting him to meet the writer on the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway. He went to the spot and found no one there for him. When he returned Mr. SCHENCK asked him to pay a bill just come in. VALERIAN opened his money-drawer and discovered that $250 had been abstracted during his brief absence. Mr. SCHENCK scouted the idea of a robbery having taken place, and acted very uncomfortably toward his cashier. The attention of Inspector DILKS was called to the case, and he became so impressed with the story told by the cashier that he ordered the arrest of CHARLES EMERSON, aged 19, and the clerk for Mr. SCHENCK. Detective DUSENBURY arrested EMERSON and escorted him to Police Headquarters, accompanied by the auctioneer, who was highly indignant at the arrest, as the prisoner was so respectably connected. Mr. SCHENCK even went so far as to threaten the Police with an action for false imprisonment, and declared his intention to prosecute his unhappy cashier. Capt. YOUNG refused to listen to the auctioneer and requested young EMERSON to copy the note received by VALERIAN, which he did, and so betrayed himself. Finding concealment useless, the boy confessed his guilt, much to the surprise and mortification of his employer, who now admits that though he is a good auctioneer, he made a very poor detective. EMERSON is still held by the Police to await further developments.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following convictions and fines were procued by this Society during the month of November, 1867: Abraham Hillier, beating and overloading his horses, $10; John Leonard, driving a horse lame and covered with sores, $10; James Haley, driving a horse emaciated and with sores on its body, $10; Robert B. Pate, driving a horse with a large running sore under the collar, $10; Francis J. Nagle, driving a horse with sore under the collar, $10; Wm. Irwin, driving a horse with a sore back and beating him, $10; Robert Johnston, driving a horse covered with sores, $20; James Higgins, driving a lame horse, $10; John Brill, tying geese and ducks by the legs, $10. Total, $100.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The ball in aid of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum comes off at the Academy of Music on the evening of Jan. 16. The Young Men's Association, who have charge of the affair, recently elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Jeremiah Quinlan; First Vice-President, Walter Roche; Second Vice-President, Charles O'Connor; Corresponding Secretary, T. J. Flynn; Recording Secretary, T. J. O'Brien; Treasurer, Francis Higgins. Owing to the crowded state of the Academy at the last ball, the sale of tickets has been limited. The association are determined to surpass all their previous efforts to furnish a brilliant entertainment for the patrons of this worthy charity.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Count Rosen, of the Swedish Royal Navy, and Prof. E. L. Youmans, of Saratoga, are at the Everett House. Gov. J. B. Page, of Vermont; Hon. R. C. Parsons, of Cleveland, Hon. Geo. Green, of Iowa; Hon. J. B. Chaffee, of Colorado; Hon. John W. Leftwitch, of Memphis; Hon. G. B. Daniels, of Seneca County; Hon. Wm. D. Nixon, of Cincinnati, and Gen. W. T. Trumpvon, of Kingston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. L. B. Tower, of the U. S. Army; Gen. W. M. Gregg, of Elmira, and Hon. Smith Shelden, of Elmira, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. Jackman, of Philadelphia, is at the Hoffman House. Hon. H. D. Townsend, of the U. S. Army, and Hon. H. Tweed, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Charles Dickens is at the Westminster.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ECONOMY.—Last evening Mr. RICHARD LEVERSON delivered a lecture at Clinton Hall, on the subject of "Political and Social Economy." The lecturer, in the course of his argument, touched upon the financial policy of Secretary MCCULLOCH, which he considered to be correct and just in every respect. He also reviewed the question of capital and labor, and showed the great mistake made by parties in combining for higher wages. The lecture was an introductory one to a series before a class of the Mercantile Library Association. Other lectures will follow provided a sufficient number of names are secured as subscribers.

A TENEMENT-HOUSE FIRE.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the apartments of GEORGE HOFFMAN, on the third floor of No. 221 West Thirty-fifth-street, the flames deriving their origin from some children playing with lucifer-matches. Mr. HOFFMAN sustained a loss of $1,000; insured for $800 in the Continental. The floor is occupied by F. HERMAN as a dwelling. Loss $300; no insurance. The first and second floors are occupied as a German school and dwelling by E. HALM, whose loss is $300 by water; insured for $700 in the People's. Mr. ROHRSCHAIT owns the building, which is damaged to the extent of $600; insured.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.—The Bank-street Temperance Society had a grand meeting on Friday night, at the Mission School-rooms, in Bank-street, near Greenwich. The large hall was densely crowded with an intelligent and fashionable audience, and the exercises were witnessed and listened to with due appreciation. These exercises consisted of piano solos by H. O. C. KORTHEUER, harp solos by A. F. TONLMIN, songs by Mrs. J. W. CURRIER, and speeches by Messrs. B. D. L. SOUTHERLAND and A. E. BRADLEY.

"THE FIRST INHABITANTS OF AMERICA."—Mr. S. EDWARD HOPPS delivered a lecture upon this subject last evening, to a small audience, at the Cooper Institute. The speaker argued that the ancient Phenicians were the first settlers of the Western hemisphere, and quoted largely from early historians of note, in support of his theory. The possibility and probability of the truthfulness of this conclusion were discussed last evening—the certainty of the same was reserved for future showing. The discourse was very elaborate, and exceedingly interesting to the auditors.

ANNA DICKINSON.—Miss ANNA DICKINSON's lecture, which was postponed from last Tuesday on account of her brother's illness and death, will be delivered at the Cooper Institute next Tuesday evening. Those who remember the lecturer's uncompromising radicalism, and that her lecture is to be on current political topics, will know what to expect from her on this occasion.

SACRED CONCERT AT HARLEM.—A vocal and instrumental concert will take place this evening at St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Harlem, under the direction of Mr. GUSTAVUS SCHMITZ, organist of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The programme is an attractive one, and the proceeds of the concert are for the poor. Mr. SCHMITZ will be assisted by Mme. CHOME, Mme. GROSS and others.

ANOTHER SEIZURE BY MARSHAL MURRAY.—United States Marshal MURRAY has seized another ocean steamer—the *City of Paris*. The steamer *Pennsylvania*, previously seized, and the *City of Paris*, were both released on bonds being given in $70,000 for the former and $179,600 for the latter.

LICENSE BUREAU.—Last week 826 licenses were issued by Marshal TAPPAN, as follows: Pawnbrokers and junk shops, 38; coaches, 96; venders, 61; public carts, 326; expresses, 13; drivers, 270; miscellaneous, 22. The amount received was $1,789 50.

ARRIVAL OF MR. DICKENS.—Mr. CHARLES DICKENS arrived in this City at 8 o'clock last evening, and immediately repaired to the Westminster Hotel, where apartments had been secured for him. His arrival was not marked by any demonstration whatever.

PERSONAL.—Hon. D. D. T. MOORE, editor of *Moore's Rural New-Yorker*, Rochester, N. Y., who is also Mayor of that city, is spending a brief period in this City, and is stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

ITEMS.—WM. SMYTH was knocked down in Chatham-square by a horse and rendered insensible. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital....An alarm of fire was given last evening. It was caused by some brush burning in the woods near One hundred and Twenty-fifth-street....The old and unoccupied wooden building on the corner of Worth and Centre streets fell yesterday; no one was injured....At 10 P. M. a fire occurred in the African Zion Church, on the corner of Bleecker and West Tenth streets, caused by the stove being overheated. Damage trifling....A kerosene oil lamp exploded yesterday afternoon in the room of MARY STEINE, on the second floor of tenement house No. 52 Allen-street, causing trifling damage....GEO. LEAK, of No. 144 Forsyth-street, while painting on the scaffold of the new building No. 82 Attorney-street, was precipitated a distance of 20 feet by the scaffold giving way, and seriously injured....JOHN HAFFE was pushed off a Third-avenue car on the corner of Fifth-street and the Bowery, having his leg broken. He was taken home to No. 135 Cannon-street by the police....A fire occurred at 7:30 P. M. in the frame building No. 425 Forty-eighth-street, occupied by JACOB LANG as a sausage factory. A defective flue caused the fire. Damage trifling.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ALLEGED HEAVY LARCENIES BY A FREEDMAN.—For some time past the Police of the Forty-fifth Precinct have been watching the movements of a colored man, named JOHN ANDERSON CAMPBELL, formerly of Alexandria, La., who has been living in style in Third-street, E. D., on a salary of $5 a week. He also dressed extravagantly, wearing fashionable clothing and shoes with silver buckles. Yesterday Sergt. BRENNAN visited his apartments and made an examination of them. They were furnished in the most superb manner and with good taste, the carpets being of the most expensive quality. The Sergeant opened three trunks on the premises, and found them to contain new and expensive wearing apparel, sixty yards of carpeting, thirty yards of oilcloth, window-shades, &c.; a gold chain worth $80, twelve gold lockets, two gold rings, a dozen pair of boots, two dozen ivory-handled knives, and other articles. Some of these goods were identified as the property of CAMPBELL's former employer, B. G. LATIMER, of Grand-street, E. D. CAMPBELL was arrested on a charge of grand larceny and locked up, and the goods were removed to the Station-house in Fourth-street.

INSURANCES ON THE LARGE FIRE.—The insurance companies affected by the large fire corner of Pearl and John streets, Friday, are as follows: Insured on the New-York Condensing Company's property—Atlantic, Brooklyn, $5,000; Hope, New-York, $5,000; People's, New-York, $2,500; Niagara, New-York, $2,500; Baltic, New-York, $4,000; State, Jersey City, $5,000; North American, New-York, $5,000; Firemen's Fund, New-York, $5,000; Home, New-Haven, $5,000; Relief, New-York, $5,000; total, $50,000, on a loss estimated at nearly $200,000. The building, owned by SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, is insured as follows: Nassau, Brooklyn, $5,000; Republic, New-York, $6,250; Hoffman, New-York, $6,250; Lamar, New-York, $6,250; Empire City, New-York, $1,250; total, $25,000, which, it is thought, will nearly cover the loss.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner SMITH, yesterday, held an inquest in the case of HENRY ECKERT, killed at East New-York on the 27th ult., by a railroad engine as he was endeavouring to remove a child from the track. In his effort he succeeded, but was struck by the engine and so seriously injured that he died within twenty-four hours after the accident. Many witnesses were examined, the testimony was very conflicting, and the case adjourned till Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. WALKER, engineer, testified that the engine was backing down, that he whistled on entering the town, rang the bell, and whistled breaks down when he saw the man. Several witnesses testified that no whistle was blown or bell rang.

RETIREMENT OF JUDGE DIKEMAN.—JOHN DIKEMAN, Judge of the County Court of Kings County and the Court of Sessions, delivered his valedictory as County Judge. The court-room was full of members of the Bar, officers of the Court, and spectators. The Judge spoke of the pleasant relations existing always between him and the officers, of the courtesy of the members of the Bar, and of the efficiency of the clerk, THOMAS YORK. District-Attorney MORRIS, Assistant District-Attorney TROY—Judge elect—and others made brief addresses, and Attorney MORRIS presented a beautiful rosewood cane, gold-headed, engraved "To Hon. JOHN DIKEMAN, presented by S. D. MORRIS and JAMES TROY, Dec. 31, 1867."

GRANT CLUB.—A Grant Club was organized at HOLDER's Three Mile House, Ninth Ward, on Friday evening. The following officers were elected: President, Col. Julian Allen; Vice-President, Darwin R. James; Secretary, D. M. Lambert; Treasurer, John Truslow; delegates to the Central Club, John Dryer, W. S. Gove, Geo. T. Knight; delegates at large, Charles Jones and John M. Phelps.

A HOOK AND LADDER APPARATUS THOWN INTO NEWTOWN CREEK.—Yesterday morning an officer of the Forty-fifth Precinct, found the truck and ladder of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 in Newtown Creek, where they had been thrown by unknown persons the previous night. This Company was recently disbanded by the Eastern District Fire Commissioners. The apparatus was worth $600 before it was damaged.

THE STARVED CHILD.—Coroner LYNCH held an inquest in the case of the child, MCGUIRE, whose death by starvation was reported in the TIMES last week. Drs. SHEPARD and LITTLE testified that the child died of marasmus. Several witnesses swore to the frequent drunkenness of the mother of the child. The verdict was in accordance with the statement of the physicians.

PRESENTATION.—Hyatt Lodge F. and A. M. No. 205, has presented P. M. GEORGE MCKAY a Past Master's jewel of exquisite workmanship, valued at $250. The presentation speech was delivered by P. M. JOSEPH R. THOMAS, who was followed by Rev. J. HYATT SMITH with pleasant remarks.

GRAND CONCERT.—A grand concert will take place on Tuesday next, at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the orphans under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, Willoughby-place. The programme is excellent, and a large number, it is expected, will be present on the occasion.

NOT GOING.—Rev. R. G. HUTCHINS, of the Bedford Congregational Church, who was called to the Broadway Church of Norwich, Conn., has been advised by a council not to accept, and has decided in accordance.

POLICE ARRESTS.—Three hundred and two arrests were made by the Police last week.

A Splendid Sight.

Those glittering, sparkling gems of wealth, the Gettysburgh Diamonds, can be seen any day in the window at JOHN N. GENIN's store, No. 513 Broadway. The chance is afforded only once in a lifetime. Invest only $1 to build a National Home for our Disabled Soldiers.

GETTYSBURGH ASYLUM,
—*Advertisement.* No. 546 Broadway.

Epitaphs are not always veracious, but they are more truthful than the labels of the so-called foreign perfumes now sold in this market. Don't be duped by these printed fables. They are counterfeit presentments, covering counterfeit articles. PHALON'S "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" is, on the other hand, precisely what it purports to be—a pure, unimpeachable staple of the toilet.—*Chicago Times.*

The best article ever offered.
Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Well To-day, Sick To-morrow.

Such is the experience of thousands. Few enjoy continuous health. To what does the occasional invalid attribute his uncertain condition? Not to himself, of course. He lays the blame on the climate, perhaps. It is too hot, or too cold, or too damp, or too dry, or too variable. But does he take the proper course to fortify his constitution and bodily organs against the extremes and changes of which he complains? No. He says, perhaps, that only an iron man could bear such great heat, or such violent cold, or such sudden vicissitudes. Why, then, does he not resort to the great Tonic and Preventive, which, if it will not make him an iron man, will at least quadruple the capacity of his system to repel all external agencies that tend to produce disease? HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, taken faithfully according to the directions, will so strengthen the stomach, brace the nerves, tone the liver, and regulate and invigorate the whole animal machinery, that the system, instead of being at the mercy of the weather, and liable to be prostrated by every change of temperature, will become case-hardened, as it were, and almost impervious to climate influences. It is to this preventive principle that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS owe their great popularity in the West Indies, British America and Australia. New-York Office, No. 36 Dey-st.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

One Hundred Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, of six popular makers, at great bargains for cash, or small monthly installments. For rent, and rent-money applied, if purchased. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway.

H. WATERS & CO.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton-st.—Their new Wedding and Visiting Cards and Envelopes—very handsome.

India Goods.—FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 858 Broadway, near 14th-st., closing business. Catalogues at the store or sent by mail.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Saturday, Dec. 7, ROBERT ANDERSON, printer, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 9th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 57 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

BROWN.—On Thursday, Dec. 5, after a lingering illness, HARRISON BROWN, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 538 Lexington-av., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BURDEN.—At Woodside, Troy, N. Y., on Saturday, Dec. 7, after a severe illness, WILLIAM F. BURDEN, in the 38th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence on Tuesday morning, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock.

CAMPBELL.—At Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 7, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, in the 31st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his brother-in-law, D. E. Meeker, No. 136 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, on Monday, the 9th inst., at 10½ A. M., and at the residence of his brother, C. C. Campbell, Metuchin, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 10, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

COOPER.—On Friday evening, Dec. 6, ELIZABETH COOPER, daughter of the late Rev. Elias Cooper, of Yonkers, N. Y.

Funeral services from the residence of S. B. Comstock, No. 141 West 22d-st., on Monday, 9th inst., at 9½ A. M. Relatives and friends are invited without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

HUNT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Dec. 5, ANNIE M., daughter of the late Wilson J. Hunt, and grand-daughter of Thomas Hunt, Esq., aged 9 years, 5 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Franklin Woodruff, No. 101 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

ROBERTS.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Dec. 7, FREDERICK ROBERTS, in the 81st year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his sons, Alexander, Edgar, Eugene and Milton, and of his son-in-law, George Burger, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 303 East 20th-st., on Monday, Dec. 9, at 2 o'clock.

WILSON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 6, Mrs. ELEANOR WILSON, in the 89th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the deceased and her family are invited without further notice to attend the funeral at her late residence, in Elizabeth, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 203.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at No. 53 Cherry-street, aged about thirty years, slim built, light hair, gray eyes, thin face, light red beard. Dressed as follows: Black hat, gray coat, gray vest, dark colored pants, leather boots, gray socks. Found on the person an old black cravat. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO PATHS IN WOMANHOOD—WITH engraved illustrations. For the effects, see ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY, 1868. Now ready. 25 cents. Sent by return post, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

"ARE YOU JEALOUS?"—READ ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY for 1868. Only 25 cents. Newsmen have it.

POLITICAL.

CENTRAL GRANT CLUB.

A special meeting of this Club will be held at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1867, at 8 o'clock. By order.

RUFUS F. ANDREWS, President.

JOHN J. SHAW,
GEO. H. SHELDON, } Secretaries.

ANNA E. DICKINSON, AT COOPER INSTITUTE TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10. See particulars under head "Lectures and Meetings."

"MAY I MARRY MY COUSIN?"—READ new ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY for 1868. Newsmen have it. 25 cents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR—East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Service by Rev. J. B. CAMPBELL on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

"MIDNIGHT MISSION."—REV. DR. MORGAN, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, will preach in behalf of this Society, in the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near 5th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at 7½ o'clock. On this occasion he will, by special request, repeat the sermon delivered in Trinity Chapel on the 17th November. A collection will be made.

EVANGELICAL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY.—At the request of the Executive Committee of the Evangelical Knowledge Society, Rev. Dr. COOKE will preach SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., the sermon delivered by him at the late annual meeting of the Society. A collection will be made for the Society. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M.; Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M.; the evening service will be followed by the usual prayer-meeting. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH—AMITY-ST., between Sullivan and Macdougal sts.—Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., will preach at the evening service Dec. 8. Subject—*The Law of the Episcopal Church, and her Interests Forbid the Admission of Non-Episcopal Ministers to her Pulpits.* Morning service, 10½ A. M. Evening, 7½ P. M. N. B.—Strangers invited and cheerfully shown seats.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 8th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between 8th-av. and Broadway.—SUNDAY, Dec. 8, preaching by Rev. G. C. ESRAY at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Morning subject—*Balancing the Books.* Evening subject—*The Law of Limitations; An Appeal to the Thoughtful.* All made welcome.

DODWORTH HALL.—SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.—Hon. ROBERT DALE OWEN addresses at 7½ o'clock, and Dr. FLEMING heals by laying on of hands—20 cents admission; Prof. CHANEY at 10½ o'clock discourses upon *Immortality;* Conference at 3 o'clock; seats free.

CITY MISSION.—THE NEW CHAPEL, NO. 63 2d-st., near 2d-av., opposite the Marble Cemetery, will be opened for the Sabbath-school at 2 P. M., and for the dedicatory services at 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. Drs. CROSBY, MURRAY and DURYEA and Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS will take part.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., (OF St. George's Church,) will preach a sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 8. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

MR. GEO. S. CHAMBERS WILL BE ordained to the Gospel ministry and installed as Pastor of the Ebenezer Presbyterian Church, by the Presbytery of New-York, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec 13, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall of the Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN LYLE, and in the evening, at 7½ P. M., the Rev. CHAS. J. JONES, D. D., will preach a sermon to young men. All are invited to attend. Seats all free.

REV. ANDREW STEVANSON, D. D., will preach the annual sermon in behalf of the Sabbath-school of the United Presbyterian Church, Jane-st., between Hudson-st. and 8th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. J. ERSKINE will preach at 10½ and 3 o'clock.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching at Bethesda Chapel, 3d-av. and 35th-st., by Rev. J. L. ADAMS, at 3½ P. M., and at Bethany Chapel, Broadway and 84th-st., by Rev. Dr. WINTERS, at 3½ P. M.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. Dr. ABEL STEVENS will preach at 10½ A. M. and the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, at 7 P. M. PHILIP PHILLIPS will conduct the singing at the morning service. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., Rev. S. F. HOLMES at 3 P. M., and Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN at 7½ P. M. At 3 P. M. the service and sermon will be interpreted in the sign language.

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, BROADWAY, corner 34th-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Services MORNING and EVENING. Subject for Evening (at 7½ o'clock)—*The Jews; Momentous Events at Hand Regarding them.* Our Jewish friends and others respectfully invited. Seats free.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. SUNDAY-SCHOOL REUNION.—A reunion of the officers, teachers and scholars of the M. E. Sunday-school, Forsyth-st., will take place on SUNDAY Dec. 15. All the old members of the school are cordially invited.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*It is Never too Late to Mend.* Evening—*The History of Hell.*

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. R. MELLIN will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services commence at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

REV. J. TUTTLE SMITH WILL PREACH on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Episcopal Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near New-Canal; Rev. JAMES MILLET, pastor. All are cordially invited.

REV. G. W. WOODRUFF WILL PREACH in the 7th-st. M. E. Church, near 3d-av., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting will follow the evening sermon. Strangers welcome.

THE GREAT WINE-PRESS.—MR. S. S. SNOW, called the prophet, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Harvest and Vintage.*—Rev., Chap. xiv.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Services Protestant Episcopal. Seats free. Hours on SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Rector, Rev. ABBOTT BROWN.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ and 7 o'clock. Evening subject—*What is Conviction?* Sacrament at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS AT MASONIC HALL, No. 114 East 13th-st.—Hon. WARREN CHASE speaks SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. He will answer written questions. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Conference at 3, in the ante-room.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—THE LORD willing, Rev. B. T. ROBERTS, editor of the *Earnest Christian*, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the hall No. 161 8th-av., corner 18th-st. All who love the "old path" are invited.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES FOR LIEUT. GEORGE GEBRARD, of the United States Revenue Marine Service, will take place at 9½ o'clock on SUNDAY MORNING, at the Church of St. Ann, 18th-st., near 5th-av.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Ebenezer Presbyterian Church. Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. by Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., and at 7½ P. M. by Mr. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold divine service on SUNDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ A. M., and in the afternoon 3½ o'clock, in the hall corner of Broadway and 28th-st. The Rector will preach at each service.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., WILL preach as usual at the Church of Divine Paternity, corner 5th-av. and 45th-st., on SUNDAY, the 8th, morning and evening, commencing at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. F. H. HEDGE, of Brookline, Mass., will preach in this church on SUNDAY, Dec. 8. Morning service at 10½; evening at 7½.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, MRS. E. CADY STANTON and Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY will speak at Steinway Hall on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, on *Woman Suffrage, &c.*

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, and at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. F. BROWN. Protracted meeting through the week. Seats free.

EXPOSITIONS OF DIFFERENT PASSAGES of Scripture, which are exceedingly interesting to Israelites, are given every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Room No. 24 Cooper Institute.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS, LAMARTINE Hall, corner 8th-av. and 29th-st.—Circle SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. Trance-speaking or lecture in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH preaches SUNDAY EVENING, in Church of Puritans, Union-square, to young men, illustrated by one of the splendid Bunyan paintings. Singing as usual.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF the 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting 3½ P. M.

PUBLIC CIRCLES FOR TRANCE speaking, SUNDAY EVENING, at J. B. Conklin's Rooms, No. 826 Broadway, entrance on 12th-st. Admission 25 cents.

WEST 23D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, Pastor elect, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 52d-st. and 3d-av.—Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D.D., Pastor, preaching every LORD'S DAY MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

ANNA E. DICKINSON WILL GIVE HER lecture, *Breakers Ahead*, at the Cooper Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10. CHARLES S. SPENCER, Esq., will preside.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side, near 6th-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelist preaching on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ P. M., on *The Necessity for the Coming of the Lord.*

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, HUDSON-ST., opposite Grove.—Rev. Dr. WESTON will preach SUNDAY NIGHT, Dec. 8. Subject—*Watching for the Coming of our Lord.* Services at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½, night.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D-av., Rev. J. R. KENDRICK, D. D., Pastor.—Regular Sabbath services at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and 7½ in the evening.

PREACHING IN THE SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner Broome and Ridge sts., by the Pastor, Rev. T. M. DAWSON, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject: *The Model Woman.*

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Green-st., near Canal.—Rev. DAVID MITCHELL will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2 o'clock. All welcome.

REV. SAMUEL H. COX, D. D., WILL preach in the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY EVENING, from Romans, 9th chapter, 3d verse. The public are invited.

REV. MR. POOLE WILL PREACH IN the Presbyterian Church, corner Thompson and Houston-sts., on SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.

DR. THOMPSON WILL LECTURE UPON *Religion in Spain* at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 8, at 7½ o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching morning and evening by Rev. Prof SELBY. Strangers invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 7, 1867.

$2,000 U. S. 6s. R. '81	107¼
1,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62	107⅝
80,000 do	107⅝
25,000 do	107½
60,000 do	107
20,000 U. S. 5-20s. C. '65 new	107⅜
2,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '64	104½
12,000 do	104⅝
20,000 U. S. 5-20s. C. '67 New Issue	107⅝
500 do Small	107⅛
3,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40.C.	101⅜
1,000 do	101⅜
2,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	105⅛
1,000 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d Ser.	104⅜
5000 do 3d series	104⅜
1,000 do	104⅜
1,500 do	104⅜
1,000 Ill War Loan	104⅜
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s. new	62½
16,000 do	62
1,000 Virginia 6s, x c.	46
1,000 Virginia 6s, new	40
1,000 Ga. St. 7s	83
15,000 Mo. St. 6s	95⅞
500 N. Y. Cen. 6s.'83	90
2,000 Erie 4th M.	80
1,000 B.N.Y.&E.1stm.	80
5,000 West.U.T.7s Bs.	79
5,000 P., Ft.W.& C. 2d	99½
50 Fourth National	106⅝
30 Ninth Nat. Bank	104
800 West. U. T.	32⅝
100 do s30	32½
800 do	32⅜
300 Pacific M	123⅝
20 do	124
100 do	123⅝
400 do	123¼
400 do	123
50 do	123¼
300 At. Mail	118½
100 do	118
50 Del. & Hud. C.	144
100 Boston W. P.	17¾
100 Clev., P.& Ash.R.	102¼
100 Chic. & Alt	122
100 N. Y. Cent	114⅛
100 U. S. Ex	78⅝

100 Adams Ex	81½
100 do	81
1250 do	80
400 do b30	80
37 do	79¾
20 do	80½
100 do	79½
200 do b30	80½
100 do	79¾
100 do	79½
100 do	79¾
10 do	79
10 Wells, Fargo & Co.	55
30 do	55⅜
10 Amer. Ex. Co.	79
15 do	78
200 Mer. U. Ex	39⅞
630 do	39½
40 do	39⅝
75 U. S. Ex. Co	80
100 do	80¼
10 N. Y. Cen. R.	114⅛
500 do	114⅛
206 Erie R.	71⅞
200 do s15	71½
1000 do	71¾
100 Hud. Riv. R.	126½
30 N. Y. & N. H. R.	140
208 Bost. H. & E.	[illegible]
200 do b30	14¼
1800 Reading R.	95¼
1000 do s10	95½
50 Mich. Cen.	110½
190 do	110¼
200 Ill. Cen. R.	133⅞
100 Chic. & N.W. s10	64
200 do	64½
100 do	64⅜
200 Chic. & N.W.Pf.	66½
200 do	66
500 do s60	66
100 Clev. & Tol. R.	102¼
100 Chic. & R. I.	97½
300 do	95¾
100 do s60	95½
100 Mil. & St.P.Pf	61½
100 T., W. & W.	38¼
100 do b10	38¼
150 P. F.W. & C.	97¾
20 do	97½
100 New-Jersey Cen. R.	119
100 Ohio & Miss. R.	25⅞
100 Mer. U. Ex	38⅞
50 Ill. Central R.	133⅝

SECOND BOARD.

10,000 Tenn. St.6s. x c.	63⅛
5,000 Tenn.St.6s. new	62⅜
5 Fourth N. Bank	106⅝
100 Canton Co.	44⅞
100 do b30	45
100 do	45
100 West U. Tel	32⅞
200 Quick. Min. Co	21
200 do	21⅛
200 do	20¾
100 do	20½
100 Pac. Mail	123¼
200 do	123⅜
500 do	123⅜
200 do	123⅝
200 do s30	122¾
500 do s60	122⅝
200 Adams Ex. Co	79⅜
300 do	79⅜
100 do	79¼
16 Amer. Ex	78
6 do	77⅜

20 Del. & Hud. Ca.	144
200 Mer. Union Ex	39
7 U.S. Ex. Co. c	79
100 N. Y. Cen	114⅜
100 Erie R.	71⅛
400 do	71⅜
100 Hud. R. R.	128
200 M. S. & N. I.	81
200 Ill. Cen	133
100 Chi. & N. W. R.	64⅜
500 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	66⅛
100 Chic. & R.I. R. s60	95½
100 do	96
100 Mil. & St. P. R.	41½
500 Clev. P. & Ash	102½
100 Chi. & Alton R.	122
100 do	122½
100 Chic. & Alt. Pr.	125
250 Lehigh Val. R.	101
50 N. Y. & N. H. R.	140
50 do	138
10 do	139

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Adams Ex	82
200 Pacific Mail	123⅝
100 do b10	124
100 do c	123⅝
100 do s3	123⅝
100 do s10	123⅛
600 West. U.Tel	32⅞
800 N. Y. Cen	114⅜
300 Mich. S.& N. I. b3	81

1800 Erie R.	71⅞
200 do b5	71⅜
200 Reading R. s60	95⅝
200 do c	95⅜
200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	82⅜
150 Cleve. & Tol.	102
100 Chic.& N. W. R.	64⅝
100 Chi. & N.W. Pf.	66⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

10 Amer. Ex	78¾
800 Mer. U. Ex	39
100 Quicksilver	19
100 do s30	19¼
100 do s3	19½
100 do	19½
600 Pacific Mail	123⅝
50 do c	123⅛
600 West.U.Tel	32¾
200 do s10	32⅝
100 do s30	32½
100 do b3	32⅝
100 do b10	3 ¾
600 N. Y. Cen. R.	114⅛
500 do b30	114⅛
200 do b3	114⅜
200 do c	114⅛
200 do	114⅜
50 Hud. R. R	127

100 Erie R. s3	71⅞
100 do c	71⅞
500 Reading R	95⅝
100 do	95⅝
200 do s3	95⅝
100 Mil. & St.P.Pf. b10	61⅜
50 P., F.W. & Chi	97¼
200 M. S. & N. I. c	81⅞
200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	82¼
200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	102⅛
200 do	102⅛
200 Chic., R. I. & P. b10	96
200 do	96
600 Chi. & N. W. R.	64¾
500 do	64¼
200 do b3	64⅜
300 Chic. & N. W. P. b3	66⅝
200 do	66⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

500 Adams Express	80
200 Mer. U. Ex	39
100 do	39⅛
100 do	39¼
100 do	39⅝
100 do	38⅞
100 Quick. Min. b30	21
100 do b15	20½
100 Mar Min Co	8
200 Pacific Mail	123⅝
100 do s15	123⅛
300 do s10	123¼
140 do	123¼
300 do	123⅛
200 do s30	123
300 do s3	123⅛
100 do	123⅝
100 do b30	124
100 do b10	124
100 West. Union	33
800 do	32⅞
800 N. Y. Cen. R.	114⅝

800 Erie ex-d	71⅞
500 do b3	71⅞
100 Hudson R.	128½
500 do	129
500 Reading R.	95⅝
200 do s10	95⅜
100 M. & St. P.	41⅜
200 Mil. & St. P.Pf. b10	61⅜
100 do	61⅜
100 P., F. W. & C.	97⅜
300 M. So. & N. I.R.	81½
100 do	81¼
100 do b3	81⅜
500 Illinois Cen	133⅜
500 do	133⅛
200 Clev. & Pitts	82⅛
100 Chi., R. I. & P.	96⅛
200 do b3	96¼
200 Chi. & N. W. R. b3	64⅝
300 do	64⅜
600 Chic. & N. W. P.	66⅝

SATURDAY, Dec. 7—P. M.

The sales of Gold declined to-day to 137 @136⅞@136¾@136⅝ ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. easier, and the Public Funds, after opening weak on the 1862s, were all firm in the afternoon, and a free disposition on the part of the great dealers to buy all descriptions at the recent decline. There was no Cable or Washington news to affect the market either way. But the Cash Gold was abundant, and there was no eagerness on the part of buyers to make large contracts ahead. The Foreign Bill market is influenced by some heavy purchases of Cotton within a day or two, for export, and the recovery in price in Liverpool. Money worked easy to the Stock Brokers at 7 ₱ cent. throughout the week, and the Bank movement also proves, on the statement this afternoon, to have been quiet and steady. The changes are scarcely a million of dollars in any department. The Loans, Deposits and Gold are slightly down, the Greenbacks half a million higher. The Treasury Office took in $1,595,000 in Gold for Customs this week, and paid out $831,000 for Gold Interest.

On the Stock Exchange there was a break of 2@3 ₱ cent. on the Express Stocks, with a very considerable pressure to sell the Adams' Company, supposed by way of realization on the recent rapid advance. The Merchants' Union fell to $39 for $35 paid in. In Pacific Mail the business was again large, but the contest between *Bull* and *Bear* so close as to make most of the sales about equal to the last transactions of Friday. There was a sudden revival and turn in the Quicksilver Shares from $14@$15 up to $20@$21, and Canton advanced to 45 ₱ cent. The Railways were all strong near the close of dealings. Hudson River Shares rapidly advanced to 129 ₱ cent., and New-York Central was sold at 114½@⅝@¾. Both classes of Northwest were firm, and Erie 71⅞@¾ ₱ cent.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅜	101⅜	Missouris	95⅞	95⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107⅝	107⅝	Northwest	64⅝	64⅝
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅝	107⅝	N. West Pref	66⅜	66⅜
N. Y. Central	114⅜	114⅜	Rock Island	95⅞	96⅛
Erie	71⅝	71⅜	Fort Wayne	97⅜	97⅜
Hudson	126½	128½	W. U. Telegraph	32⅞	33⅛
Reading	95⅝	95⅝	St. Paul Pref	61⅜	61⅜
Mich. Southern	80⅞	81⅜	Pacific Mail	123⅝	124⅛
Pittsburgh	82⅝	82⅜	American Gold	137⅜	136⅞
Tenn. 6s. new	62⅞	62⅜	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6s & 1,000, 1881	112	5-20 cou. 1867	107⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	107½	10-40s, reg	100⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	104⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	101⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	105⅛	7 3-10 2d series	104⅜
5-20 coup., 1865, n. is	107⅝	7 3-10 3d series	104⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	107½	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft.1870	101⅛
N. Y. B'y loan	107½	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Illinois 6s cou. 1879	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1873	100½	Illinois War Loan	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	100½	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873	92
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	100½	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex-c.	63⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1877	101	Tennessee new bds	62
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1878	100	Tennessee 5s	57
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1871	92¼	Virginia 6s, ex coup	46
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	93	Virginia 6s, n. b.	40
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1870	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	83
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1875	100	North Carolina 6s	62
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	101	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	52⅛
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	101	North Car. 6s. n. bds	52½
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	Missouri 6s	95⅞
Illinois reg., 1860	101	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is	84
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101⅛	Missouri Pacific R. is	96
Il. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101⅛	Connecticut 6s	100½
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Bank of North Am'a	106
Manhattan	138	Hanover	109½
Mechanics'	120	Irving	106
Union	114	Metropolitan	134
City	200	Nassau	104
Fulton	150	Shoe and Leather	111
Greenwich	165	Continental	103½
Merchants' Exch'ge	105	St. Nicholas	104
Seventh Ward	110	Importers' & Trad's	117
State of New-York	105	Park	141
Commerce	116	Central National	103½
Ocean	101	First National	202
American Exchange	110	Fourth National	106½
Chatham	142	Ninth National	104

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	90¾	Tol. & W. 1st Mort	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	87	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77½
N. Y. Cen. [illegible]	[illegible]	Tol. & W. & Western [illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101½	Gt. Western 1st M. '63	95½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	114½	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	114½	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880	90	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Buff.,N. Y.& Erie 1st '77	90	Chi. & R. I. con. iss.	93¼
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103½
Hud.R.7s.2d M. S.F.'85	104½	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	103
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	98	Pitts..Ft.W.&Ch 1st M.	105
Harlem 1st M.,1869-'72	100½	Pitts..Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	98¼
Mich.Cen.8%c.,1869-'72	106½	Pitts..Ft.W.&Ch.3d M.	88
Chi.B.&Q.8p.c.1st M.	111	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	88
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	91¼	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	97½	Chi. & Alton S.F. Inc.	90
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F.7 p.c.	98	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	58
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1870	118	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	88
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Peninsula R. R. bonds	76½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96¼	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86
Chi. & N. W. ext. bds	83	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	77
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	83¼	Marietta & Cin., 1st M.	82½
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv	81¼	Jol. & Chi. 1st M.	103
Han.&St.J.land gr'nts.	95	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st M.	65

The following are the comparative earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the month of November:

1867	$423,341
1866	429,546
Decrease	$6,205

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 5 ₱ cent., free of Government tax, payable Jan. 2, 1868.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,611,609 61; total payments, $1,583,053 91; total balance, $104,628,488 01; the receipts include for Customs, $193,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $560,000.

The Albany *Argus* of this morning says:

The following-named boats have reached tidewater: Alexander Bowley, Oswego, wheat; Forrest City, Buffalo, wheat; H. M. Baker, Oswego, wheat; Fred. Seeley, Buffalo, wheat; Chas. Thayer, Palmyra, apples; E. S. Chillingworth, Palmyra, potatoes; Elia, Buffalo, wheat; Cora, Oswego, lumber; J. R. Weller, Buffalo, oats; Wm. Keep, Buffalo, wheat; Levi Oaks, Buffalo, oats; Lois, Rochester, wheat and flour; H. Williamson, Oswego, wheat; P. L. Pierce, Oswego, barley; Asia, Buffalo, lumber; F. C. Reed, Buffalo, wheat.

The following boats were between West Troy and the 16 locks early yesterday morning, moving toward the river, but very slowly: Jacob Crounse, Oswego, barley; Harvest Home, Oswego, lumber; Nettie Donaldson, Buffalo, wheat; Frank Donaldson, Buffalo, wheat; Canoga, Buffalo, corn, wheat, &c.; Suffield, Buffalo, wheat; C. C. Bradley, Buffalo, corn; Maine, Buffalo, wheat; Bella McChesney, Buffalo, oats.

The following boats are on the Schenectady Level, where not a boat is moving: H. W. Early, Jerry Ryan, Neil Dow, May Newton, Ed. F. Rice, Philip J. Myers, E. R. Tanner, Four Sisters, Geo. Barnard, Jr., Jeff Collins, Star, B. F. Tabor, John Van Buren, Addie Morgan, Jane and Elizabeth, C. F. Livermore, Seth C. Roberts, Enterprise, Cyrus H. Fish, Nellie B. Card, Ezra Dickinson, S. H. Gridley, David Abell, Curtiss Tabor, Island Home, Mellissa, Kate Westervelt, H. Holbrook, David C, Mink, Emily B. Clinton, Gen. Slocum, Jim Holmes, Wm. T. Shear, Anna Van Stantford, A. L. Mason, Levi S. Heath, Fred. Howell, Sam and Bate, Nelson Young, F. Lakey, W. J. Skinner, R. J. Chard, R. B. Howland, S. H. Wilcox, North Star, Wayne County, Robt. Stockdale, Geo. W. Knowles, Cassie J. Harris, Anna Bennett, Ellen Gunson, Alexander, Seymour, Rudd, Sampson, Mary Ann Clark, Frank A. Van Buren, M. E. Merrick, E. J. Hawley, Hattie Marshall, Burr, Mary Lee and F. Ellis, W. H. Houghton, Cahawba.

East of the Schenectady Level, the Upper Acqueduct is full of boats. At Amity Springs, still further East, there are a large number. There are also a goodly number in the sixteen locks. We do not learn that any of these boats are moving. Two levels between Schenectady and West Troy have been drawn off; for what purpose we do not learn. A tug had been sent from West Troy, but as the levels had been drawn off she could not reach the boats. One of our commission merchants, to whom the word "fail" is almost unknown, understanding that the boats were moving at Schenectady, went up yesterday morning with a gang of men to Schenectady, to bring his boat to that city, transfer the cargo—barley—to cars, and take it thence to Athens. On arriving at Schenectady he found the Canal frozen tight, his boat half a mile from the city, and after four or five hours labor in attempting to move her, he abandoned the attempt and returned to Albany.

The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning, says of the coal trade of the week:

The quantity of Anthracite Coal sent by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad this week is 74,398 tons, and by the Schuylkill Canal 31,142 tons. Total 105,530 tons, showing an increase as compared with the corresponding period of last year of 64,442 tons. The fiscal year of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and the Lehigh Valley Railroad ended on the 30th ult., the decrease by Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for the year is 267,858 tons, and the increase by the Lehigh Valley Railroad is 42,443 tons. The trade from Schuylkill County may be considered as near its end for the year, except for the local trade, which will require considerable coal. Coastwise freights still rule high, but have a downward tendency. We notice no change in prices, and quote as follows: Broad Top $4 90@$5, and Gas Coal $8 ₱ ton. Anthracite white ash, for Eastern shipment, steamer and broken $4 35; egg and stove at $4 50; Locust Mountain, broken and steamer, $4@$4 10; egg and stove, $4 25@$4 30; all stove, $4 40@$4 50; red ash, egg and stove, $4 40@$4 75; Shomokin, $4, and Lyken's Valley, $5 25 ₱ ton, on board of vessel.

The following is the amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during two days, ending Dec. 5:

	Tons.	Cwt.
From St. Clair	20,981	19
From Port Carbon	5,622	18
From Pottsville	746	06
From Schuylkill Haven	10,143	12
From Auburn	1,919	11
From Port Clinton	2,749	03
From Harrisburgh and Dauphin	1,365	17
Total Anthracite Coal for week	43,529	06
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburgh and Dauphin for week	4,565	03
Total of all kinds for week	48,049	09
Total	48,094	59
To same time last year	21,462	02

The following is the amount of coal transported on the Schuylkill Navigation for the week ending Thursday, Dec. 5, 1867:

	Tons.	Cwt.
From Port Carbon	11,537	05
From Pottsville	1,881	10
From Schuylkill Haven	17,714	01
From Port Clinton	1,230	00
Total for the week	32,362	16
Previously this year	985,585	03
Total	1,017,947	19
To same time last year	1,281,316	07

The earnings of the Virginia Central Railroad for the years ending September 30, 1866 and 1867, as given by the *American Railroad Journal*, have been as follows:

	1866.	1867.
From Passengers	$247,625 43	$238,294 57
From freight	196,134 96	279,837 98
From express	26,336 11	20,714 65
From U. S. mail	15,238 48	13,550 00
From rents, &c	2,114 12	2,113 44
Total	$487,449 10	$554,510 64
Expenses, viz.:		
Conducting transportation and legal and miscellaneous expenses	$149,415 55	$120,311 56
Repairs of road and buildings	127,343 17	119,461 88
Repairs of locomotives and cars	53,235 97	56,499 74
Repairs of workshops and tools	2,500 00	8,461 61
Salaries	12,016 68	11,266 68
Taxes	20,562 30	9,916 46
Insurance	2,071 50	2,800 00
Repairs to real estate	177 32	221 45
Extraordinary expenses and repairs	260,337 13	88,923 52
Total	$627,650 15	$418,862 90
Excess of receipts		$135,647 74
Excess of expenses	$140,201 05	

The gross receipts for the year ending Sept. 30, 1867, compared with those of the preceding year, show an increase of $67,061 54; with a reduction in expenditures of $208,787 25—a gain of $275,848 79.

The ordinary expenses for conducting the operations of the Company, in 1865-'66, as given above, were $367,313 02; and in 1866-'67, $320,939 38—a decrease of $37,373 64. The earnings, less ordinary expenses, in the former year were $120,136 08; and in the latter year, $234,571 26—a gain of $104,435 18. The ordinary expenses were 57½ per cent. of the gross receipts. The extraordinary expenses were as follows:

Purchase of two new locomotives	$40,817 04
Building and repairing cars	13,037 18
Rebuilding depots and water-stations	13,205 93
Debt contracted prior to April, 1865	10,476 99
Discount and interest on temporary loans	10,741 94
Work done at shops for extension to Covington	494 44
Land damages paid	150 00
Total, as above	$88,923 52

The entire indebtedness of the company on the 30th of September, was $2,069,934 62—an increase during the past year of $189,302 39. This increase of indebtedness has been occasioned in part by the extension of the road from Jackson's River to Covington, costing $117,787 58; and by the purchase of real estate in Richmond to the amount of $9,497. Bonds for interest funded have also been issued, amounting to $101,963 75. There remains unfunded of interest due up to Jan. 1, 1867, about $50,000. The amount of interest paid in cash since October 1, 1866, is $53,020 94.

The company have 30 locomotives, 12 passenger, 3 mail and passenger, 2 mail and express, 6 baggage, 114 box, 14 stock, 56 platform and 3 conductor's cars. Number of miles run by locomotives, 300,405. Number of passengers carried West, 55,441; number of passengers carried East, 54,348—total, 109,789. Total mileage of passengers, 4,936,004. The amount received per passenger per mile was 4.52 cents. Tons of freight carried West, 23,957; tons of freight carried East, 39,630—total, 63,587. Total mileage of freight, 5,225,008. The average distance freight was carried, 82.17 miles. Amount received per ton per mile, 5.22 cents. Compared with the previous year, the number of passengers shows a falling off of 9,274; and the mileage shows a falling off of 833,460. The tonnage of freight shows an increase during the same time of 26,719; and the mileage of freight an increase of 2,290,594. The tonnage of September, 1867, was the heaviest ever carried over the road in any one month. The indications are that the tonnage of the road will continue to increase, and that it will be necessary to increase the number of cars to accommodate the business of the ensuing year.

The track was completed to Covington on the 31st of July. The total length of the road is now 205 miles. The cost of the extension was $117,787 58, of which $80,000 was for iron. A permanent bridge will be required over Jackson's River to replace a temporary structure at that point. Other permanent bridges will also be required.

The road bed is generally in fine order. Some six and three-quarter miles have been ballasted with gravel and broken stone. The ditching west of Blue Ridge was to have been completed before Winter. Eleven thousand feet of new iron, 45,000 cross-ties and 1,050 feet of new sidings have been used. From 1,200 to 1,500 tons of new rail are needed to put the track in first-rate condition.

The financial condition of the company Sept. 30, 1867, was as follows:

Capital Stock:		
Subscription by State of Virginia		$2,013,987 52
Subscription by individuals		1,339,691 50
Total		$3,353,679 02
Funded Debt, viz.:		
Bonds of the company guaranteed by State, payable in 1880	$100,000 00	
Coupon bonds of 1851, payable in 1872	199,000 00	
Coupon bonds of 1854, payable in 1884	965,000 00	
Registered bonds, payable in 1872	7,500 00	
Registered bonds, payable in 1884	18,000 00	
State Loan of 1859-'60, payable in 34 years	210,000 00	
Coupon bonds of 1865, payable in 1876	53,000 00	
Coupon bonds for funding interest, payable in 1877	144,400 00	
Registered do., payable in 1870	40,688 78	
Dividend bonds issued in 1851, payable in 1866	22,336 00	
Do. in 1853, payable in 1875	82,580 00	
Do. in 1855, payable in 1865	16,311 00	
Bonds issued for temporary loans, now due	54,854 23	
Bonds issued to contractors, now due	5,880 00	1,919,550 01
Transportation receipts and earnings from commencement		12,216,686 87
Rent of real estate		11,858 40
Dividends not applied for		32,922 00
Due Board of Public Works for tolls on Blue Ridge Railroad		60,435 20
Bills payable		205,316 63
Open account		73,623 02
Total		$17,874,071 15
Construction of road and buildings between Richmond and Staunton		$2,406,582 94
Do. between Staunton and Covington		3,134,205 74
Locomotives, cars, machinery, &c		541,813 82
Total cost of road, &c		$6,082,602 50
Real estate		34,693 95
Tolls to State for Blue Ridge Railroad and tunnel		253,682 81
Survey of short line between Richmond and Charlottesville		1,921 98
180 shares Company's stock purchased		9,000 00
Interest and discount		1,334,426 44
Dividends from commencement		1,322,681 30
Sinking funds		97,500 00
Do. for redemption of State loan		7,936 13
Transportation expenses from commencement		8,582,317 89
Bonds of the State of Virginia		1,800 00
Bills receivable		3,601 92
Due from agents, stage and railroad companies, P. O. Department, &c		109,095 52
Cash on hand in U. S. currency		11,978 67
Cash on hand in C. S. currency		20,832 84
Total		$17,874,071 15

President—E. FONTAINE.
Superintendent—H. D. WHITCOMB.
Treasurer—J. GARRETT.

The aggregate amount of imports (other than dry goods and specie) at the port of New-York from foreign ports, for the week ending Dec. 6, 1867, was $1,715,286.

Transfers of Real Estate

IN NEW-YORK, DEC. 7.

32d-st., n. s., cor. 4th-av., 18 lots, 199.10x107	$27,000
68th-st., n. s., 100 w. 9th-av., 100x186	25,500
Essex-st., w. s. 75 s. Grand-st., 25x87	23,900
Clinton-st., w. s., Nos. 57 and 59, 33x100	6,215
Goerck-st., w. s., cor. Houston-st., 34x45	15,500
58th-st., n. s., 200 e. 9th-av., 25x100	4,525
6th-av., e. s., 74 s. 125th-st., 25x75	3,000
129th-st., s. s., 102 w. 6th-av., 20x99	14,500
6th-av., cor. 49th-st., 23x60	26,000
45th-st., s. s., 140 e. 6th-av., 20x100	12,000
47th-st., s. s., 73 w. 2d-av., 27x75	18,500
54th-st., n. s., 225 e. 4th-av., 67x100	13,667

BROOKLYN, DEC. 7.

Macon-st., s. s., 225 w. Reid-av., 25x100	330
Gates-av., n. s., 100 w. Yates-av., 40x100	1,400
Southwest corner Marcy-av. and Monroe-st., 50x100	1,200
Madison-st., s. s., 372 w. Franklin-av., 64x66	3,250
Southwest corner Putnam and Bedford-av., 20x90	5,400
Bedford-av., w. s., 20 s. Putnam-av., 20x90	4,750
17th-st., s. s., 725 e. 6th-av., 50x100	2,000
Northeast cor. Fulton and McDonough-st., 140x60	18,500
Monroe-st., s. s., 225 w. Nostrand-av., 60x57	3,300
Vanderbilt-av., e s, 15 s Park-av., 23x85	4,060
Northeast corner Monroe-st. and Yates-av., 80x100	4,800
South 8th-st., n s, 319 e 5th-st., 1 lot	6,500
Myrtle-av., s s, 21 w Skillman-st., 28.6x91	6,300
Remsen-st., s s, 250 e Union-st., 25x117	2,000
Vanderbilt-av., w s, 43 S Fulton-st., 18.9x100	9,090
Marshall-st., s s, 150 e Leonard-st., 25x100	1,800
Pacific-st., s s, 100 w 4th-av., 20x100	10,000
Skillman-st., e s, 20 n Willoughby-av., 20x100	4,600
Pulaski-st., n s, 325 e Marcy-av., 200x100	5,200
Tompkins-av., e s, 60 s Lafayette-av., 40x100	2,200

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

PORT WARDENS AND THEIR DUTIES—CONSTITUTIONALITY OF A STATE LAW GIVING SUCH OFFICERS FEES WHERE NO SERVICES ARE RENDERED.

The Southern Steamship Company, of New-Orleans, plaintiffs in error, vs. The Masters and Wardens of the Port of New-Orleans.—These are several cases, which, presenting the same issues, are consolidated by consent.

On the 15th of March, 1855, the Legislature of Louisiana passed a law providing that in addition to the fees allowed to the Masters and Wardens, they shall be entitled to demand and receive from each vessel arriving in the port of New-Orleans from sea the sum of $5, whether they be called upon to perform any services or not, which sum they shall be entitled to demand of the Captain, owner or consignee of each vessel; and in case of failure or refusal to pay such sum, they shall have the right to proceed for the recovery thereof against the vessel before any Justice of the Peace or other competent tribunal.

The only question which arises in this case is whether this law conflicts with the Constitution of the United States. The Supreme Court of the State held that it did not, and the plaintiff in error contends that it violates the eighth and tenth sections of the first article of the Constitution, the first of which provides that Congress shall have power to "regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;" and the second, that "no State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspecting laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships-of-war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay."

The defendants in error urge that the Act of 1855 cannot be considered a regulation of commerce, but is a mere regulation of the Police of the Port of New-Orleans, and belongs to that class of laws which the States have the unquestionable right to enact; such as inspection, quarantine and health laws, and those regulating their pilots or internal commerce. The fees allowed to the Port Wardens cannot be viewed as a duty or impost on imports or exports. It is clear that the fee of $5 is to be paid to the Wardens for the same reason half pilotage is to be paid to pilots when they offer their services, although they are not accepted. It has always been held that this provision of the Pilotage Law is constitutional. The office of Port Wardens is just as indispensable for the purposes of navigation and commerce as the office and functions of pilots. This question, it is contended, is fully decided in Cooley *vs.* Board of Wardens. (12 How 299.) The Louisiana Pilotage Act of 1857 shows in several of its sections the important duties imposed upon the defendant in error, in connection with the pilotage system, and for which no specific compensation is made.

S. N. Saloman for plaintiffs in error; Thos. J. Durant for defendants in error.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford and a Jury.

INTERNAL REVENUE—RECTIFYING—FALSE ENTRIES.

The United States vs. One Hundred and Fifty-three Barrels of Distilled Spirits, &c., at No. 136 Cedar-street.—This was a suit to forfeit a rectifying establishment belonging to Messrs. Sternheimer & Aaronheimer. The evidence for the Government showed that, on Feb. 7, twenty-five barrels of spirits were seized in First-avenue, which came from this establishment, and the trial of which, a few days since, resulted in their forfeiture. On this seizure, Inspector Craig went to this place in Cedar-street and demanded to see their books. He found, as he testified, that the twenty-five barrels of spirits were not entered on their books, and that there was no entry of any spirits at all as having been sold on that day; and on looking at their receipt book, he found receipts for other lots of spirits which were also not entered on their rectifying books. The claimants' men gathered round him while he was making the examination, and one of them snatched the book from him. It was not given again to the officers for several days, and when it was, there appeared on it a sale of 1,500 gallons on Feb. 7, which Craig testified was not there when he had it. The Government also proved the purchase of the other lots of spirits, spoken of as not entered, by the testimony of the purchasers.

The claimants testified in their own behalf to the correctness of their entries and endeavored to explain them, but with so little success that the case being submitted to the jury without summing up, they, after a few minutes absence, rendered a verdict for the Government condemning the property.

For the Government, Mr. Phelps; for claimants, Mr. Birdsall.

CUSTOM-HOUSE CASE—UNDERVALUATION.

The United States vs. One Case, A B C, Containing Bracelets, &c.—This was an action to forfeit the goods for undervaluation. They were imported from Pforzheim, in Baden, and on arrival here were appraised, and the appraisers thinking the invoice was too low raised their value and this suit was brought. The testimony for the Government showed that the invoice was made up by stating the gold and the labor separately, the former at its value and the latter at a very low figure, so as to leave no margin for the manufacturer's profit.

The claimant, Mr. Schmalz, and the jeweler who manufactured them were examined. They testified to a purchase of the goods by Schmalz at the invoice price; that the invoices were made out as usual at that place, and that the manufacturer's profit was made by bracelets being filled with copper, and that the Italian war, which had broken out just before this purchase, had depressed prices.

The jury found a verdict for the claimant.

For the United States, Mr. Phelps; for claimant, Mr. Smith.

INTERNAL REVENUE TAX ON CIGARS.

The United States vs. Two Cases containing Cigars seized at No. 189 Pearl-street.—This was an action to forfeit the goods for the non-payment of tax. Where cigars are sold in bulk by the manufacturer, it becomes the duty of the seller to have them counted in presence of an Inspector, and the purchaser must then have them packed and returned to the Inspector to be stamped, and he must pay the tax within such a time. It appeared that these were part of a lot of cigars sold to a man named Arnold by the manufacturer named Ebberling, at Newark. They were counted in presence of the Inspector and delivered to Arnold, but he failed to return them and have them stamped, or to pay the tax. About thirty thousand cigars were seized. It appeared that he bought 81,000, and that tax had been paid on only 6,000.

The defence was that efforts had been made to pay the tax, but that the officers were not ready to receive it; but the proof only showed that Ebberling had made offers to pay it, and that this was a month or so after the seizure. There was a question as to the value of the cigars.

The Judge held that there was but one question of fact for the jury: that under the 94th section of the act of 1864, these cigars were not liable to any tax unless they were worth more than $8 a thousand, inasmuch as they were neither cigarettes nor cigars made with twisted heads, nor cheroots, nor short sizes. That if their marked value was more than $8 a thousand, exclusive of tax, they must be forfeited, inasmuch as there had been a failure to comply with the provisions of the law.

The jury on this question found a verdict for the Government.

For the United States, Mr. Phelps and Mr. Rollins; for claimant, Mr. Black.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE NEWCOMB CASE.

The examination in the case of Abner C. Newcomb, the Deputy Marshal who is charged with bribery, was to have been resumed yesterday morning, but in the absence of Col. Wood, the principal witness for the prosecution, a postponement until Friday next was ordered. The Commissioner gave notice, however, if both sides were not ready to proceed at that time, the matter would be finally disposed of.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following-named persons were admitted to probate during the past week:

Charles Boegshold, Thomas Lang, Susan A. Pott, Daniel B. Martin, Jr., Walter Strant, Joseph Tucker.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration were granted as follows: To Ellen T. Ward, on the estate of Selah T. Reeve; to Agatha Zimmermann, of Charles Zimmermann; to Catharine Reppenhagen, of John Nicholas Reppenhagen; to Mary B. Pell, of George T. Bruer; to John Holthausen, of Eliza Holthausen; to Mary J. Griffith, of Richard D. Jones; to Henry Baldwin, of Anna Baldwin, otherwise Anna Matthews; to Frederick J. Augustan, of William Augustan; to Clara Byrne, of John Byrne; to Henry E. Davies, Jr., Public Administrator, of William Clark; to Catharine Dunn, of James Dunn; to Louis F. Decasse, of Cecile M. Decasse; to Barbara Freysinger, of Frederick Freysinger; to Julia G. Jerome, of Phares Gould; to Bridget Lally, of John Lally; to Fanny Barrow, of Charles B. Mease; to John V. Morgan, of Charles E. Morgan; to Henry E. Davies, Jr., Public Administrator, of Otto Weiserhaven; to Margaret Kiernan, of James Kiernan; to John Kennedy, of William Kennedy; to Jacob Myers, of William Myers; to Eunice Tracy, of Frances E. T. Parks; to Henry Weete, of John Weete.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

Guardianship papers were issued to the following-named persons, viz.: To Francis L. Lockwood, guardian of Ida M. Lockwood; to Walter S. Pinckney, of Willet Sherwood; to John P. Tresham, of Sophis Toel, Minna and Caroline Toel; to Mortimer Hendricks, of Gertrude A. Isaacs; to Ellen Armstrong, of George C. Decklyn; to John Toughey, of Michael Toughey; to John P. Hunt, Jr., of William C. Atkins; to Charles A. Reason, of William Fallon; to Charles B. Fisher, of Virginia E., Albert T., Julia G., and George W. Fisher; to Henrietta S. Nelson, of Joseph Bond and Lewis Bond; to Anthony Kaess, of Catharine Bender; to Joanna Boyle, of Thomas F. Boyle; to Catharine Early, of James and John Dwyer.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 7.

By Judge Ingraham.

Anna Jacobs *vs.* Marx Jacobs; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Eleanor G. Hartwell *vs.* Seth E. Hartwell; report referred back to referee for further evidence. Thomas R. Dawley *vs.* Antoinette A. Dawley; it is not usual to grant a divorce on the testimony of the person with whom adultery is committed. Hubbard *vs.* Hoppock et al.; motion granted for the third Friday of December. Goodwin *vs.* Barstow; order granted. Townsend *vs.* Townsend; motion for attachment granted. Jaudon *vs.* Cauldwell, Jr., et al.; motion granted. In the matter of the application of the Lower Hudson Steamboat Company; order granted for the appointment of a receiver. Peck et al. *vs.* Bell; motion granted for the second Friday of December. In the matter of the application of Matthew McBride for dissolution of trust, &c.; application granted. O. G. Robbins *vs.* Josiah Carpenter. I do not think the parties are good sureties, liable as they are on the bond.

By Judge Sutherland.

Abby A. Kinnier *vs.* Thaddeus C. Kinnier; order settled.

By Judge Leonard.

Central National Bank of the City of New-York *vs.* Samuel T. Suit; motion granted unless the plaintiff amend as ordered, in five days, and pay $10 costs of motion.

By Judge Barnard.

Manuela J. Avezzana *vs.* John L. Avezzana; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; custody of the child awarded to the plaintiff; it is further ordered that it be referred back to R. C. Beanish, referee, to take proofs and ascertain and report to the Court what would be a suitable allowance to plaintiff for her support, &c. Frecking et al. *vs.* Jacob Larmore; case settled.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

The calendar at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday was light, not only in number, but also in the character of the offences charged. There were but 33 cases in all, in the greater number of which the defendants pleaded guilty.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

William Griffith was charged with voting illegally on Tuesday last, in the Fourteenth Ward. He gave a wrong name and residence, calling himself Patrick Stanley. He said (having pleaded guilty) that he was hard up, having been out of employment for some time, and that he was offered money to vote, which he accepted. He was sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

A CAR-DRIVER IN TROUBLE.

John Hennigan, claiming to be a driver of a Bleecker-street car, was charged with having committed an assault and battery under the following circumstances: Officer Jno. E. Coles, stated that about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, a citizen came to him bareheaded, and stated that he had been assaulted and an attempt made to rob him. He pointed out Hennigan as his assailant. The officer then attempted to arrest Hennigan, but he was received with a blow which knocked him senseless. Three other officers came up, and with much difficulty effected the arrest. Hennigan claimed that it was all a mistake; that he is the victim of circumstances, and asked permission from the Court to produce testimony as to character, which was granted, the prisoner being remanded until next court day.

WANTON CRUELTY PUNISHED.

Samuel Swarzwadder went to the market on Thanksgiving Eve to purchase a live turkey, but not content with exercising the customary manipulations to ascertain the condition of the bird, he cruelly pulled back its wings, breaking them, and so crippling the poor bird by this act that it was unable to stand when set down. Officer Henry P. Duffy arrested the fellow, who, on conviction, was sentenced to be imprisoned for ten days, and to pay a fine of $10.

MRS. BROWN'S GOOSE.

Mrs. Sophie Brown bought a nice fat goose for Thanksgiving Day. It was a remarkably handsome bird, even without its feathers, and was the subject of much commendation having been submitted to several intimate friends for private inspection. Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Brown's friends and the children having had the full of their eyes of the goose, and Mrs. Brown having decided precisely how much of everything spicy she would need for the stuffing, hung the bird on a nail beside her window, which was high up and looked out upon the rear of the tenement building where the goose was to be eaten. But alas! a goose may have a melancholy tale, even after it is plucked, even a dead goose may provide something more to be written about it than its mere obituary. John Matthews, it appears, lives next door to Mrs. Brown, and John had no goose for Thanksgiving Day, nor was it shown that he had a turkey either. It would seem that he was either envious of Mrs. Brown or that he fell in love with her bird for, as a witness testified, he came to his own window, and with a long pole at the end of which there was a hook, he coaxed the goose away, the bird disappearing through the window. This was all. It was a case of now you see it and now you don't, and John, for his legerdemain, had to pay a fine of $15.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

The November term of this Court closed on Wednesday, the 27th ult. Judge RUSSELL presided, and Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, represented the prosecution. We present the following

RECAPITULATION

of the fifty-four cases disposed of during the term:

John Walton, attempted grand larceny; suspended and discharged.

Warren M. Kipp, attempted grand larceny; suspended and discharged.

John Cooper, forgery in third degree; State Prison 5 years.

John Hoey, attempted grand larceny; State Prison 2 years.

Alexander Armstrong, attempted grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Adolph W. E. Johnson, attempted grand larceny; Penitentiary 2 years.

Mary Fox, grand larceny; State Prison 3 years.

George Wittington, attempted burglary third degree; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

William Mills, attempted burglary third degree; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

James Higgins, attempted burglary third degree; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Joseph Dunbar, attempted burglary third degree; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Wm. H. Hawley, grand larceny; acquitted.

Thomas Slater, grand larceny; acquitted.

John Collins, grand larceny; State Prison 2 years.

Sophia Allen, grand larceny; State Prison 2 years.

John King, burglary third degree; acquitted.

Roger Mullen, grand larceny; acquitted.

Joseph Barrow, forgery fourth degree; Penitentiary 1 year.

Henry Lazarus, attempted burglary third degree; State Prison 2 years.

James E. Johnson, forgery third degree; acquitted.

John Schweder, assault and battery; fine $50.

Charles S. Johnson, Michael Reynolds, attempted grand larceny; suspended next term.

Christian Fleck, petit larceny; Penitentiary 6 months.

Edward Gilmore, grand larceny; State Prison 2 years.

William Curtis, grand larceny; State Prison 4 years.

James Burke, grand larceny; State Prison 3 years and 6 months.

William Neimeyer, attempted grand larceny; Penitentiary 1 year.

Michael Fernandez, attempted grand larceny; Penitentiary 1 year.

Ellen Brice, petit larceny; suspended next term.

Frank Kramer, John M. Daly, attempted burglary third degree; suspended and discharged.

Thomas W. Lackey, Charles Ferry, grand larceny; State Prison 5 years.

George G. McKnight, Thomas Wilson, burglary third degree; State Prison 4 years and 6 months.

James Smith, grand larceny; State Prison 4 years.

Joseph Pullen, attempted grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Amanda Johnson, assault and battery; suspended and discharged.

John Franchard, attempted burglary third degree; suspended and discharged.

Philip Sidebotham, Wm. Asher, Sebastian Dumser, grand larceny; acquitted.

William Peirce, burglary third degree; State Prison 2 years.

Michael Devine, attempted grand larceny; suspended and discharged.

Henry Mason, burglary third degree; State Prison 4 years.

Thomas Ryan, John Hamilton, attempted grand larceny; suspended and discharged.

Mary O'Connor, attempted grand larceny; State Prison 2 years.

Frederick Gruelin, attempted grand larceny; Penitentiary 1 year.

John Hanlon, attempted burglary third degree; Penitentiary 2 years.

Mary Drewry, attempted grand larceny; suspended and discharged.

Hugh Courtenay, rape; State Prison 20 years.

Francis Curry, burglary third degree; State Prison 2 years.

SUMMARY.

At grand larceny	16	Petit larceny	2
Grand larceny	14	Assault and battery	2
At burglary third degree	8	Forgery fourth degree	1
Burglary third degree	6	Rape	1
Forgery third degree	2		
Grand larceny	2	Total	54

TABLE OF SENTENCES, &C.

State Prison 20 years	1	Penitentiary 2 years	1
State Prison 5 years	3	Penitentiary 1 year	4
State Prison 4 years 6 mos.	2	Penitentiary 6 months	1
State Prison 4 years	2	Fined $50	1
State Prison 3 years 6 mos.	1	Suspended till next term	3
State Prison 3 years	1	Susp'ded and discharged	10
State Prison 2 years 6 mos.	6	Acquitted	8
State Prison 2 years	8		
Total			54

HABEAS CORPUS AND CERTIORARI.

Thirty-seven writs of *habeas corpus and certiorari* were argued before the Courts during the quarter ending 1st inst. Mr. George W. Blunt, of the District-Attorney's office, appeared in each instance for the people. The subjoined list embraces the details:

The People *vs.* Patrick Conway; escape. Common Pleas, Sept. 2; prisoner remanded.

People *vs.* George Huntington, *et al.*; disorderly conduct. Common Pleas, Sept. 2; bailed.

People *vs.* Jacob Gumpel; grand larceny. Common Pleas, Sept. 5.

People *vs.* Gustavus A. Mills; embezzlement. Supreme Court, Sept. 5.

People *vs.* Joseph A. Cronch; grand larceny. Supreme Court, Sept. 4; bailed.

People *vs.* Agnes Riebe, Andrew Riebe; disorderly conduct. Common Pleas, Sept. 16; bailed.

People *vs.* Carrie Whitmore; grand larceny. Supreme Court, Sept. 18; remanded.

People *vs.* Mary Shelock et al.; misdemeanor. Supreme Court, Sept. 18.

People *vs.* George Hammond; petit larceny. Supreme Court, Sept. 24.

People *vs.* Catharine Mone and Eliza Ritchie; disorderly conduct. Common Pleas, Sept. 24; bailed.

OCTOBER.

People *vs.* George Fowler; grand larceny. Supreme Court, Oct. 3; remanded.

People *vs.* Edward Johnston; abandonment. Supreme Court, Oct. 3; bailed.

People *vs.* Joseph E. Lynn; larceny. Supreme Court, Oct. 2; remanded.

People *vs.* John Cavanagh; larceny. Supreme Court, Oct. 1.

People *vs.* Michael B. McGuire; larceny. Superior Court, Oct. 7; bailed.

People *vs.* Max Davidson; grand larceny. Supreme Court, Oct. 1; bailed.

People *vs.* Louis Levison; perjury. Supreme Court, Oct. 1; bailed.

People *vs.* William Bunn; assault and battery. Supreme Court, Oct. 10; bailed.

People *vs.* James E. Attwood; fugitive. Common Pleas, Oct. 11; writs abandoned.

People *vs.* James Sanford and Samuel Smith; grand larceny. Common Pleas, Oct. 11; remanded.

People *vs.* Ellen Fitzpatrick; disorderly conduct. Supreme Court, Oct. 15.

People *vs.* George Thompson; larceny. Supreme Court, Oct. 16; discharged.

People *vs.* George Bennet; disorderly conduct. Supreme Court, Oct. 16; discharged.

People *vs.* Mary Jordan; larceny. Common Pleas, Oct. 17; writ withdrawn.

People *vs.* John McGloin; contempt. Supreme Court, Oct. 10; remanded.

People *vs.* Nicholas Filian; assault and battery. Supreme Court, Oct. 18; remanded.

People *vs.* Michael B. Maguire; larceny. Supreme Court, Oct. 19; discharged.

People *vs.* Charles McMenoney; assault. Supreme Court, Oct. 25; remanded.

People *vs.* Henry Smith; disorderly house. Supreme Court, Oct. 28; bailed.

People *vs.* Charles Carson; assault and battery. Supreme Court, Oct. 25; remanded.

People *vs.* John Granerte. Supreme Court, Oct. 30.

People *vs.* Henry Buckley; grand larceny. Supreme Court, Oct. 28; remanded.

People *vs.* Sullivan. Supreme Court; remanded.

NOVEMBER.

People *vs.* William Lanisey and Patrick Carr; disorderly conduct. Supreme Court, Nov. 15.

People *vs.* Nicholas Filian; assault and battery. Supreme Court, Nov. 19; bailed.

People *vs.* Alfred Oliver; gambling. Superior Court, Nov. 19; bailed.

People *vs.* Timothy Sullivan. Superior Court, Nov. 27.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

DAMAGES FOR INJURY TO AN EYE.

Hugh Greges vs. *Richard Harnett.*—On the 2d of July last both parties were drinking in a saloon, when defendant, seizing a tumbler, threw it at a door window, which he smashed, and a portion of which, unfortunately, struck plaintiff in the eye, injuring it severely. For this Greges asked $5,000, but the jury only awarded him $200.

ASSAULT ON A LADDER.

Miles Sweeney vs. *Patrick K. Horgan.*—This action was brought to recover $1,000. On the 28th of July last, while Sweeney was on the roof of a house in Summit-street, for the purpose of taking measurements, some mortar was thrown at him by Horgan. A dispute arose between them, which resulted in defendant assaulting Sweeney, and threatening to throw him off the ladder, which lay against the roof. Horgan denied the assault. The jury found for the plaintiff for $25.

BROOKLYN SURROGATE'S COURT.

During the past week the following wills have been proved: Maria Grogan, Luder Witpen, Henry Zolver, Wm. C. Williams and Julius H. Kroehl, all of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons: Jennie C. Seaman, Rosa Rafferty, Margaretta Gerst, Edward Cook, Maria E. Meyer, John Steidell, Wm. Carberry, John Fischer and Matilda Baker, all of Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN COURT OF SESSIONS.

Before Judge Dikeman, Justices Hoyt and Voorhies.

ARSON.

The case of J. Orth, charged with having attempted to burn his premises, was concluded yesterday morning. The jury found him guilty, and he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

The Death of Ex-Comptroller Denniston.

Of Hon. ROBERT DENNISTON, formerly State Comptroller, who died at his residence in Salisbury Mills, Orange County, on the 2d inst., at the age of 67 years, the Albany *Evening Journal* says:

"Mr. DENNISTON was for many years a prominent and active politician. Until the 'Free-Soil' controversy, he was identified with the Democratic Party, and was elected by that party to the Assembly in 1835, 1839 and 1840, and served in the State Senate from 1841 to 1847. Having, upon the disruption of the Democratic Party, united with the Republican organization, he was elected Comptroller in 1859, and held that office for two years. Mr. DENNISTON, in every relation of life, was above reproach. He was an intelligent and upright legislator, a scrupulously honest administrator of the finances of the State, a public-spirited citizen, a kind-hearted neighbor, a devoted husband and father, and a consistent member of the Christian Church. It is not strange that a man of such blameless life died in 'perfect peace.' Mr. DENNISTON was confined to his house for several weeks, but was not considered in imminent danger until Sunday night. From that time until Monday evening, he sank rapidly, when he gently "fell asleep," and went to his rest without a struggle. Although he had very nearly reached his three score years and ten, his death will cast a dark cloud over his afflicted household; and all who knew him will sympathize with them in their deep affliction. The funeral will take place on Friday, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock, from his late residence

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Changes—Miscellaneous News and Gossip.

We present our usual weekly budget of military news and gossip for the benefit of the National Guard.

NEW COMMISSIONS.

The following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard during the week ending Nov. 30:

First Regiment of Artillery—James B. Cone, Commissary of Subsistence; rank May 1, original vacancy.

Eleventh Regiment of Infantry—Henry Rommel, Captain; rank Oct. 11, *vice* Henry Braunhold, resigned.

Twelfth Regiment of Infantry—John H. French, Captain; rank Oct. 31, *vice* W. Raynor, resigned. Henry B. Wilson, Second Lieutenant, rank Oct. 31, *vice* J. H. French, promoted.

Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry.—Andrew Moore, Second Lieutenant, rank July 13, *vice* Henry F. Clark, promoted. George Schlude, Captain, rank Oct. 12, *vice* F. P. Muller, deceased. George Seiver, First Lieutenant, rank Oct. 12, *vice* George Schlude, promoted. Henry Hupe, Second Lieutenant, rank Oct. 12, *vice* George Seiver, promoted.

Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry.—Eugene A. Heath, First Lieutenant, rank Oct. 25, original vacancy. William C. Rogers, Commissary of Subsistence, rank Sept. 15, original vacancy.

Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry.—New Company organized, rank Nov. 18. William Blasie, Captain; H. C. A. Saner, First Lieutenant; Joseph Fisher, Second Lieutenant.

Forty-fifth Regiment of Infantry—John R. Jones, First Lieutenant; rank Oct. 17, *vice* James Benton, Jr., resigned. Frederick Batchelor, Second Lieutenant: rank Oct. 17, *vice* John R. Jones, promoted.

Seventy-first Regiment of Infantry—John W. Wilson, Second Lieutenant; rank Nov. 4, *vice* Eli F. Bruce, resigned. Edward V. Burk, First Lieutenant; rank Nov. 11, *vice* J. M. Hagadon, resigned. James T. Brinckerhoff, Second Lieutenant; rank Nov. 11, *vice* E. V. Burk, promoted.

Seventy-sixth Regiment of Infantry—Clayton Atwater, Captain; rank Oct. 19, *vice* Jas. M. Bowen, removed.

Seventy-ninth Regiment of Infantry—John Barrie, Commissary of Subsistence; rank July 1, original vacancy.

Eighty-third Regiment of Infantry—John Walker, Captain; rank Oct. 24, *vice* N. P. Van Notta, removed. Cornelius Gill, Commissary of Subsistence; rank Nov. 26, original vacancy.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending Nov. 30:

Nov. 22—First Regiment, Assistant Surgeon B. F. Dawson; Fourth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Gould H. Thorp; Fourth Regiment, Capt. John N. Lewis; Fourth Regiment, Second Lieut. Alexander S. Merritt; Fourth Regiment, First Lieut. William A. Laing; Seventh Regiment, Second Lieut. Darius Terry, Jr.; Eighth Regiment, Major William Robinson; Eighth Regiment, First Lieut. Clark Braden; Ninth Regiment, Capt. George W. Lyon; Eleventh Regiment, Col. J. Maidhoff, full discharge; term of service expired.

Nov. 15—Sixteenth Regiment, Col. Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., appointed Aid to Commander-in-Chief.

Nov. 21—Thirtieth Regiment, First Lieut. Samuel Guthrie; Thirtieth Regiment, Capt. E. P. Morgan.

Nov. 30—Thirtieth Regiment, Second Lieut. George Taylor; Twenty-third Regiment, First Lieut. A. S. Fisk.

Nov. 19—Fifty-sixth Regiment, Capt. James F. McCrame.

Nov. 25—Ninety-second Regiment, Second Lieut. Martin Merritt.

Nov. 20—Second Regiment Cavalry, Second Lieut. Nicholas Sturger; Second Regiment Cavalry, First Lieut. Henry Delmeyer.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of this command will assemble in fatigue uniform, for instruction and drill, at the Armory, on next Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Battalion drills are ordered as follows; Companies C, D, H, I and F, in fatigue uniform, with leggings, at the State Arsenal, on Monday evening, Dec. 16; Companies B, K, A, G and E, on Thursday evening, Dec. 19.

Line will be formed at 8 o'clock P. M. First Sergeants call at 7:45 o'clock.

Any member appearing without leggings will be reported as absent.

The Board of Examination will convene at the Armory on Monday evening, Jan. 6, 1868, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of examining into the qualifications of non-commissioned officers of the several companies. Non-commissioned officers are referred to article 2, paragraphs 39, 40 and 42, *Upton's Tactics*. The Board consists of Capts. Byrne, Banta, Imlay, Teets and McAfee.

An examination of the case of Third Sergt. John C. Moore, H Company, having disclosed extenuating circumstances, it appearing that he intended no disobedience of orders, so much of General Orders as reduced Sergt. Moore to the ranks is rescinded, and he is allowed to resign his warrant.

Appointments.—Corporal Wm. M. Bliss, Company E, to be Color Sergeant, *vice* Brady, resigned.

Reduced to the Ranks.—Corporal Wm. H. Larue, Company A, and Corporal James Williamson, Company D, for neglect of duty.

Discharges.—Robert Mitchell, Company D, expiration of service; John Loup, Asa W. Gladding, Joseph E. Brister, Charles T. Miles and Alfred S. Pettit, Company A, disability.

Expulsions.—Thomas Andrews, Henry J. Ellis, Michael Dwyer, M. O'Brien and Martin Sutter, Company H.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of this command are hereby ordered to assemble at the Armory, in undress uniform and side arms, on the first and third Wednesdays of December, 1867, and of January, February, and March, 1868, at 8 o'clock P. M., for theoretical and practical drill. One hour will be devoted to theory, and one to practice. The senior officer present will assume command. Privates who desire to improve in drill are invited to this school of instruction.

The following battalion drills are ordered: The several companies composing this command will assemble in undress uniform and equipped at the State Arsenal, Portland-avenue, on the following evenings: Friday, Jan. 17; Tuesday, Feb. 4; Friday, March 20; Tuesday, April 21, 1868, at 7:30 o'clock. Arms will be furnished at the Arsenal. Roll-call of companies at 7:45, doors will be closed at 8 o'clock. These drills will be strictly private.

The following changes are announced: David S. Brower, Captain of F Company, *vice* Brown resigned; Falle M. Fallesen, First Lieutenant of G Company, original vacancy; Charles Martin, Second Lieutenant A Company, *vice* Green resigned; Geo. W. Van Mater, First Lieutenant C Company, *vice* Smith resigned; Amos Aller, Jr., Second Lieutenant, *vice* Packer promoted.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION.

A stated meeting of Commandery No. 1, New-York, was held at Delmonico's, corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 4, when the following-named gentlemen, candidates for membership, were elected Companions of the First Class: Lieut.-Col. Daniel S. Lamson, late Sixteenth Massachusetts Volunteers; Lieut.-Col. M. V. Hutchings, late Chief Quartermaster Tenth and Twenty-fifth Army Corps; Capt. Leodeger M. Lipp, late Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteeers; Capt. Charles M. Pyne, Forty-second United States Infantry; Capt. William Pratt, late Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers; Major R. O. Greenleaf, late Major Fourth New-Hampshire Volunteers; Brevet Lieut.-Col. B. J. D. Irwin, Surgeon United States Army. Among the distinguished officers present were Rear-Admiral S. C. Rowan, who is about to take command of the Asiatic Squadron, and Captains Daniel Ammen and Stephen D. Trenchard, of the Navy.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

An election was held on Friday evening. Second Lieut. Wm. M. Campbell was elected First Lieutenant of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment, *vice* Schurig promoted Captain of Company F. The members of Company H intend giving their annual ball on the 18th inst., on which occasion a set of engrossed resolutions and the photographs of the members will be presented to the National Guard of Philadelphia, as a recognition of the reception accorded by them to Company H when on their way to Gettysburgh last Summer. The Philadelphians will attend the ball in great strength.

A complimentary *soiree* has been tendered by the non-commissioned staff of the Fourth Regiment Veteran Zouaves, to the Armorer, Sergeant John E. Burk, at the Armory, No. 596 Broadway, to take place on Wednesday evening, Dec. 18.

Co. D., of the 14th Regiment, intend giving a ball on the 12th inst., at the Brooklyn Lyceum, when a grand time is anticipated.

First Lieut. James Miller, of the 14th New-York Volunteers, has been brevetted Captain for gallant and meritorious services in the late war. Captain Miller was the first of six brothers who entered the service. He enlisted as a private in the first company which went from Utica, marching as a corporal, and returning in command of his company.

A strong effort will be made during the coming session of the Legislature to get a bill passed, authorizing the building of an arsenal on the lot now owned by the State, on Grand-street, in Newburgh, and also one for the complete arming and equipping of the Nineteenth Regiment, which now numbers seven hundred men, and is one of the oldest regiments in the State. The rank and file are composed of as good men as can be found in any regiment in this State.

Company F, Fifty-sixth (Brooklyn) Regiment, give their second annual "hop" on Monday evening. A pleasant time may be anticipated, as this is one of the most promising companies in this organization. The field and staff of the regiment will be present in uniform, besides a number of National Guard officers.

The Thirteenth Regiment will give a series of band promenade concerts, at the State Arsenal, Portland-avenue, near Myrtle, on Saturday evenings, Jan. 4, Feb. 1 and Feb. 29. These entertainments consist of a promenade concert from 8 to 10 o'clock, after which dancing will be engaged in until 11:30 o'clock, at which hour each concert will close, and are intended to be entirely informal. The programme will be entirely changed at each concert. The first of these concerts was given last evening, and proved a great success, the attendance being a large and fashionable one.

Second-Lieut. James H. Hill, of the Sixth Regular Cavalry, stationed in Texas, has been commissioned as First-Lieutenant. Lieut. Hill served with credit in the old Second Regiment, and also in the Griswold Cavalry.

By a singular inadvertence the Twenty-second Regiment was not noticed last week in our account of the Evacuation Parade. We intended to pay the Twenty-second a decided compliment for their appearance on parade, so the loss is theirs, not ours. Had the Twenty-second left their overcoats in the armory they would have carried off the honors of the day.

Gov. Fenton has forwarded a commission as brevet Captain of Volunteers to First-Lieut. John Skellie, of Troy, formerly of the One Hundred and Twenty-third (Washington County) Regiment. Capt. Skellie served with distinction during the war.

Company B, of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, gave their annual reception on Thursday night at their armory, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth-street. The rooms were handsomely decorated and filled with a fashionable gathering of the friends of the company. Among those present we noticed Col. Le Gal, of the Fifty-fifth, Col. Hawkins, of the First, Major Roome, of the Thirty-seventh, and Lieut.-Col. Rumney, of the Twenty-second, besides several regular army officers from the garrisons. Capt. Wm. H. Cox, Major Roome, Sergt. Taylor and Corp. Arnout, with their associate committeemen, were highly successful in their endeavors to promote the comfort of their numerous guests.

Important Suit in Missouri Decided.

From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 3.

We learn from Belleville that the important suit in chancery by the heirs of Col. WM. C. KINNEY against Col. JAMES L. D. MORRISON, which suit has been pending for two years, was yesterday decided in favor of Col. MORRISON. The history of this suit is briefly as follows: Col. WM. C. KINNEY, during his lifetime, owned a very large, rich and valuable farm on the Lebanon road, between three and four miles from Belleville. This farm, inherited from his father, Gov. KINNEY, was pretty heavily mortgaged. Upon the death of Col. KINNEY, the property was sold and was purchased by Col. MORRISON, who held a large amount of the indebtedness of the former possessor. This was some eight or nine years ago. Col. MORRISON set at once to improve the place, and, under the hands of skillful architects, builders and ornamental gardeners, it became one of the loveliest residence spots in Illinois. Col. MORRISON was traveling in Europe, we believe, when he learned that suit had been instituted against him to eject him from the "Kinney farm." This suit was brought in favor of two daughters of Col. KINNEY. The petition of the plaintiffs alleged that the property was obtained at much less than its real value through collusion between the purchaser and other parties, this alleged collusion relating to the acquisition of claims against the estate, as well as at the time of the actual sale under the auctioneer's hammer. It was proposed to return the purchase money to Col. MORRISON, and take possession of the property. We are informed that 125 witnesses testified in the case. The Judge declared in favor of Col. MORRISON on every point. The property involved is valued at $100,000.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For paving with trap-block pavement Ninety-second-street from Third-avenue to East River.
2. For building sewers in Washington-street, between Beach and Hubert and between Watts and Canal streets; also, in Hudson-street between Franklin and Jay streets, and also in North Moore-street, between Hudson-street and West Broadway, with branch in Varick-street.
3. For paving with stone blocks Spring-street, from Broadway to West-street.
4. For building sewer in Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
5. For building basin on the northwest corner of Mercer and Howard streets.
6. For building basin on the northeast corner of Mercer and Canal streets.
7. For paving with stone blocks Church-street, from Chambers to Canal-street.
8. For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-first-street, from Third-avenue to Lexington-avenue.
9. For flagging sidewalks on the west side of Eighth-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets.
10. For paving with stone blocks Thirty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. Both sides of Ninety-second-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, to the extent of half the block from Ninety-second-street.
2. Both sides of Washington-street, between Beach and Hubert streets; also both sides of Washington-street, between Watts and Canal streets; also both sides of Hudson-street, between Franklin and Jay streets; also both sides of North Moore-street, between Hudson and West Broadway; also both sides of Varick-street, between Beach and North Moore streets.
3. Both sides of Spring, from Broadway to West-street, to the extent of half the block from Spring-street.
4. Both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
5. The east side of Mercer-street, from Grand to Howard-street; also the south side of Grand-street and the north side of Howard-street, from Broadway to Mercer-street.
6. The south side of Howard-street and the north side of Canal-street, from Broadway to Mercer-street; also the east side of Mercer-street, from Howard to Canal-street.
7. Both sides of Church-street, from Chambers to Canal-street, to the extent of half the block from Church-street.
8. Both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Third-avenue to Lexington-avenue.
9. Four lots on the west side of Eighth-avenue, commencing at the southwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-third-street, and running 106 feet southerly on Eighth-avenue.
10. Both sides of Thirty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block from Thirty-fifth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC J. HUNT.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 16th day of December, 1867, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1868:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors, each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,

NICHOLAS DeGROOT, Secretary.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS.

D. D. BADGER, Pres. N. CHENEY, Vice-Pres.
Manufacturers of Building and all other iron work.
14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL,
Nos. 138 and 140 West 28th-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1867.

AN ELECTION WILL BE HELD IN the Committee Room of the Congregation, Temple Emanuel, No. 112 East 12th-st., on the 8th day of December next, for three directors as class No. 2, to serve for four years, from the 16th day of January next, in place of Messrs. Benj. Nathan, Jos. Fatman and Jonas Heller; also, for one director in class No. 4, to serve for two years from the 16th day of January next, in place of Rev. Ansel Leo; and also for one director in class No. 1, to serve for three years from the 16th day of January next, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. William Seligman, all of whose term of office will expire on that day.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 o'clock M.

By order of the Board.

SAMUEL A. LEWIS, Honorary Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS of the Bloomingdale Catholic Association will take place on MONDAY, Dec. 9, at 8 P. M. Members are requested to be punctual in attendance.

CHAS. F. BRADY, Secretary.

TO BREWERS.—FOR SALE, A LOT OF working puncheons in good order.
WHITE & CO., No. 157 Sullivan st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND DOUBLE OFFICE desk. Address Post-office Box No. 5,744.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND decorated marble mantels, wainscoting, panels &c. T. B. STEWART, [illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY

TRIPOLI	Dec. 4
ALEPPO	Dec. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin $110; second cabin $65; steerage $35, Gold.
The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18
CHICAGO	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1
NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8

From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS	SATURDAY, Dec. 7
FRANCE, GRACE	SATURDAY, Dec. 14
VIRGINIA, PROWSE	SATURDAY, Dec. 21
HELVETIA, THOMPSON	SATURDAY, Dec. 28

Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
FOR CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
Capt. J. W. SMITH,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on
SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at noon,
from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Panama with the new, fast steamship
OREGONIAN, Capt. SUTTON.
These steamships having been built and fitted expressly for this trade, have accommodations that are unsurpassed for elegance or comfort.
To be followed SATURDAY, Jan. 4, 1868, by the favorite steamship
NEBRASKA or ARAGO,
connecting at Panama with the steamship
AMERICA.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHARLES DANA, Vice-President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received until Tuesday at 8 P. M. For rates &c., inquire at frieght office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Dec. 12.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Dec. 19.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Dec. 26.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A contract has been concluded with the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and that the Royal Mail Service between New-York and Nassau, Bahamas and Havana, will on and after the 30th day of January, 1868, be performed by that Company.
T. DARLING,
B. L. BURNSIDE,
Commissioners.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 7.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 14,
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central Railroad of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to all points in the interior, at lower rates than by any other line.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Dec. 12.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Dec. 19, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Freight 10c. per foot. First Cabin passage, $15. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail THIS DAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Freight received till hour of sailing.
Through bills of lading given to all points on the South Carolina and connecting railroads.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEN. GRANT, SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
GEN. MEADE, SATURDAY, Dec. 21.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 12 M.	Wednes., Dec. 4, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 1 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 12:30 P. M.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 2 P. M.	Wednes., Dec. 11, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 7:30 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 11:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th, 9:30 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 1 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, 11th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 8 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 12 M.	Wednesday, 18th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 1:30 P.M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 12 M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 1:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.
The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 26 E. R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P. M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

No. 9 WHITEHALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1867.

THE FIRM OF BATTERSBY & SWINFORD, provision brokers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM A. BATTERSBY will collect all accounts and pay any liabilities and continue the business on his own account.
W. A. BATTERSBY,
JAMES S. SWINFORD.
Witness, H. H. SWINFORD.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME-ST.,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
Will open their new Warerooms
ON
5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.,
MONDAY, DEC. 2.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD—LOST IN GOING FROM 22D-st. and Lexington-av. to the corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., a light colored MINK TIPPET; $10 will be paid on returning it to RYERSON & BROWN, corner of [illegible] and 19th-st.

FINANCIAL

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.
Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.
Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, Dec. 6, 1867, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, January coupon off, and pay $39 80 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, January coupon off, and pay $33 80 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH.
INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba Line) TELEGRAPH.
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK
for sale at market rates. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Commission Broker and Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities.

FOR SALE.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.
ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

RACINE TOWN BONDS.
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Superior R. R.
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Beloit R. R.
FOND DU LAC, Wis., (old bonds.)
LA CROSSE, Wis., (old bonds.)
MINERAL POINT, Wis., (old bonds.)
and other WESTERN SECURITIES,
Wanted at market rates. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris.
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.
These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.
We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.

ON AND AFTER THE 5TH INST., TRUSTEES' Common Certificates will be received at the above named office for conversion into the Common Capital Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company. Persons offering such certificates are requested to furnish schedules stating name, residence, amount of certificates, and number of certificates of stock required in exchange.
On and after the 9th inst., interest in cash at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1867, will be paid, at this office, on Trustees' Preferred Certificates, when surrendered for conversion into Preferred Capital Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company. Schedules are requested to be furnished in like manner as with the Common Certificates. Blank schedules can be had on application at this office.
By order of the Ex. and Financial Committee.
EDSON D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1867—2 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Inspectors of Election for Directors of this Company, having been served with injunctions by the Courts, prohibiting them from holding such election, they have accordingly postponed the said election until MONDAY, Dec. 16, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M., at the Company's office.
FREDERICK BILLINGS,
ISAAC TAYLOR,
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
Inspectors.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Dec. 3, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have ordered a ratable distribution to the stockholders of the unissued stock authorized by the articles of consolidation of May 15, 1867, amounting to one million of dollars.
The transfer books will be closed on the 9th instant and opened on the 16th instant, at which time the new stock will be ready for delivery at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, Office No. 424 Walnut-st. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1867.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Eastern Division, due Dec. 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking-house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York,
On and after that date.
WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec 5, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7-30 Coupons, due Dec. 15, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at its office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 16th day of December, 1867; the polls to be opened at noon, and to continue open for two hours.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.
Dec. 6, 1867.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,
Opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, ALLOWED on deposits from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

DIVIDENDS.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY CO., No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ERIE Railway Company have declared a dividend on the Preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year 1867, of seven per cent., payable, less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer books of the Preferred stock will close on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., and reopen on the 7th of January, 1868. By order of the Board,
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. from the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock of the Company (free of Government tax) has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer-books will be closed from and after 3 o'clock P. M. Dec. 17 until and including Jan. 2, 1868.
JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent. out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the Company, on the 10th day of December next. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., Dec. 2, and reopen Dec. 11.
HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RR. NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1867.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER cent., less Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock, payable on the 31st of December, 1867, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., to the holders of same as registered at closing of books. The transfer books will close on the 14th proximo, and reopen for transfers on the 2d of January, 1868. C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A LIGHT AND good paying business; small capital required. Address O. B., Box No. 161 Times Office.

DRY GOODS.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
NEW CARPETINGS
IN VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AXMINSTERS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN, AND STAIR CARPETINGS,
OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, FIXTURES, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES,
NEW UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
PARIS TAPESTRIES, BROCATELS, SATINS and SATIN DAMASKS, TERRIES, PLUSHES, REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS,
FURNITURE CHINTZES and
FURNITURE LINENS,
CORDS, GIMPS,
BANDS and
TASSELS.
LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES,
DRAPERIES, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES
AND FIXTURES.
RELIABLE UPHOLSTERERS
To attend to fitting up
HOTELS, STEAMBOATS AND PRIVATE
RESIDENCES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS
IN GREAT VARIETY,
INCLUDING ALL NEWEST PARIS DESIGNS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
BREAKFAST ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
SKIRTS, WAISTS, CORSETS,
CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
UNDER-GARMENTS,
CLOAKS, SACQUES and BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

AT PRICES REDUCED BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
RICH PARIS SILKS,
BLACK, COLORED AND FANCY SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUE, VELVETS, SATINS AND
SATINS EUGENIE, EMBROIDERED
ROBES, AND ROBES IMPERIAL,
ALL OF THE
NEWEST DESIGNS,
JUST OPENED.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,
MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, EPINGLINES,
PLAIDS, IN MERINO AND CLOTH,
A LARGE VARIETY
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
PLAIN AND PRINTED CASHMERES,
WILL BE OFFERED
AT RETAIL,
MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION,
COMMENCING
MONDAY, Dec. 9.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT PRICES REDUCED BELOW
COST OF IMPORTATION,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CLOAKINGS,
LYONS SILK VELVETS, VELVETEENS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TWEEDS, &c.
A VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, BARBES,
COIFFURES, VAILS, SETS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.,
BELOW THE GOLD COST.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY
FANCY SILKS.
At $1 00, former price $1 50. | At $1 50, former price $2 25.
1 25, former price $1 75. | 1 75, former price 2 50.
PLAIN COLORED SILKS.
At $2 25, former price $2 75. | At $3 00, former price $3 75.
2 75, former price 3 25. | 3 50, former price 4 25.
WHITE SILKS AND SATINS for WEDDING DRESSES at a reduction of 25 per cent.
LYON'S BLACK VELVETS,
the finest qualities ever imported.
PLAIN COLORED and BLACK EMPRESS CLOTHS.
ENGLISH BLACK BOMBAZINES,
and a great variety of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
at less in currency than the cost in gold.
CLOAKS.
At $10, recently $20. | At $20, recently $40.
12, recently 25. | 25, recently 50.
15, recently 30. | 30, recently 60.
18, recently 35. | 40, recently 80.
Also,
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
FANCY and BLACK CLOAKINGS,
BLACK and COLORED VELVETEENS,
much under cost of importation.
DRESSES AND SUITS.
LADIES' UNDERLINEN and INFANTS' DRESSES MADE TO ORDER.
NO. 775 BROADWAY, above Ninth-st.

BLACK LACE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT worth $4,000, will be sold for $3,000. Apply from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 118 West 31st-st.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
BLACK CLOTH SACQUES, $3 75 and $5 each.
FANCY CLOTH SACQUES, NEWEST STYLES, $8 each and upward.
PARIS MADE VELVET SACQUES, $35 each and upward.
BLACK ASTRAKHAN, PERSIAN LAMB and SEAL-SKIN SACQUES, with Muffs, &c., to match.
PERSIAN and HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, MINK and ERMINE MUFFS, COLLARS, TIPPETS, &c.
LAP, CARRIAGE and SLEIGH ROBES of every variety,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
THE ABOVE ARE ALL FRESH GOODS, NOT OLD SHOPKEEPERS'.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will continue during the balance of this month the sale of
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS at $2 25 per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS at $1 50 per yard.
JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS' BEST VELVETS, only $3 per yard.
ROYAL WILTONS, only $4 per yard.
Together with an extensive assortment of the newest and most elegant designs and colorings in AXMINSTERS, per the yard and in one piece;
FRENCH MOQUETTES, &c.,
AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 9,
a large assortment of
IMPORTED CORSETS AT $1 EACH and upward.
DECIDED BARGAINS.
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

LEGRAIN.
CHEAPEST DRY GOODS STORE IN NEW-YORK FOR IMPORTED GOODS.
GREAT REDUCTION ON ALL THE GOODS.
Silk,
Plain and Figured Poplin,
Cloaking and Cloths,
Black Goods,
500 Cloaks reduced 50 per cent.
SPECIALTY.
Plaided Poplins, double width, all wool, at 38c. per yard; worth $1.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway and No. 1 Waverley-place.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
M. P. BROWN, NO. 303 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS

NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
Between 9th and 10th sts.,
And No. 375 Canal-st.
WINTER
HOSIERY, GLOVES
AND
UNDERGARMENTS
FOR
Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
CURVOISIER'S
Celebrated French Kid Gloves.
NOVELTIES
FOR THE HOLIDAYS IN
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
FINE DRESS SHIRTS
MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE,
IN THE MOST SUPERIOR MANNER.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
ELEGANT, USEFUL
AND CHEAP.
LACE CURTAINS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
LINEN TABLE-CLOTHS,
AND NAPKINS,
PUT UP IN SETS IN FANCY BOXES EXPRESSLY FOR PRESENTS.
Until Jan. 1 we offer OUR ENTIRE STOCK of the above goods
"AT COST."
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

TO "HOUSEKEEPERS."
We are prepared to supply
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS,
PILLOWS, &c., &c.,
at short notice and at most reasonable prices.
SHEETS,
PILLOW-CASES
AND TABLE LINEN
Hemmed, marked and delivered ready for immediate use.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

BLANKETS,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
AT
LOW PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

THE ELYSIAN BED.
LACE CURTAINS, UPHOLSTERY, &c.
J. E. FISHLEY,
No. 56 East 13th-st.,
Two doors west of Broadway.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND scarfs at advantageous conditions, and highly attractive in regard to designs and colorings for holiday and marriage presents. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

THE PARISIAN FLOWER COMPANY, on account of a change in their business, will offer their elegant assortment of Flowers and Feathers at 50 cents on the dollar. Bridal wreaths, bouquets and ruches made to order. Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S
INDIA RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
NO. 205 BROADWAY,
NEXT TO THE CORNER OF FULTON-ST.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in every description of
RUBBER GOODS,
VULCANITE JEWELRY,
TOYS OF ALL KINDS,
suitable for holiday presents.
Rubber Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Combs, Gloves,
Piano Covers, &c., &c.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
PARCELS AND VALUABLES
FOR ALL PARTS OF EUROPE
AT REDUCED RATES,
By the American European Express Company, No. 72 Broadway, near Wall-st.
For remittances to Europe apply at No. 74 Broadway.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
CONKLIN & MILLER,
NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST.,
Will sell the balance of their stock of OVERCOATS, BUSINESS SUITS, &c., at AUCTION PRICES to close the business

CARPETS.

CARPETS.
PRICES REDUCED.
DEC. 1, 1867.

AXMINSTERS, ROYAL WILTONS, VELVETS, ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, EXTRA AND IMPERIAL THREE-PLYS AND INGRAINS, HEAVY AND LIGHT OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATTINGS, MATS, &c., ALL AT REDUCED PRICES.
GOODS SOLD IN THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT FOR CASH ONLY.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
NO. 273 CANAL-ST.,
Through to No. 31 Howard-st.,
Between Broadway and Elm-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS CAN FIND comfortable rooms at reasonable prices at the Stevens House, conducted on the European plan, at Nos. 17, 19, 21, 23, 25 and 27 Broadway. G. B. CHASE & CO., Proprietors.

TO LET—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, A comfortable front parlor and bedroom; also, a pleasant room for families or single gentlemen, at No. 1199th-st., between Broadway and University-place; reference required.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address R. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 23D-ST.—ELEGANT rooms, en suite, first floor; all modern conveniences; private table, or without board if desired. Address Post-office Box No. 5,468.

FIFTH-AV., (NO 76,) NEAR DELMONICO'S—Parlor floor, handsomely furnished, with bathroom attached, to let with or without board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, a large room on second floor, at $18 per week for two. No. 260 West 11th-st., formerly No. 54 Hammond-st.

NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, without board, single and en suite, on third and fourth floors, front.

SUITE OF ROOMS SUITABLE FOR four or five persons; rooms for single gentlemen at No. 34 West 29th-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR THREE adults and servant, with furnished rooms. Address ALEXANDER, No. 82 Beaver-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO one or two single gentlemen at No. 222 Clinton-st.

MACHINERY.

FULTON IRON WORKS.—FOR SALE—Two locomotive boilers, 50-horse power each, as good as new, cheap, at No. 490 Cherry-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF PORTABLE AND stationary Steam Engines of superior construction. POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—FOUR-STORY brown-stone English basement house in West 38th-st., near Broadway, in perfect order; price $21,500.
Also four-story brown-stone high-stoop house in West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 19 rooms and in good order; price $26,000.
Also four-story brown-stone high-stoop house in St. Mark's-place, 26x60x103; a first-class house, parlors frescoed, French chandeliers, &c., best of order; will be sold low, with immediate possession; price $27,000. Permits of HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the new three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, corner house northeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av.; replete with the modern improvements; price $28,000. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 118 West 49th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, 20x50, superior order, 44th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; also fine brick house, 48th-st., $15,500; possession.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 9 Gramercy Park, 26 feet 8 inches in front; in good order; private key to Park. For particulars and permits apply to
ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lot No. 72 5th-av., corner of 13th-st.; lot 60x100; a desirable location for business purposes. Apply to
ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THREE-story and basement brown-stone front house, containing 15 rooms and all modern conveniences: 25x54x117; corner house in Henry-st., near South Ferry; price $18,000, with immediate possession. Permits of HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM OF 50 ACRES, on Raritan River, New-Jersey, one mile from depot at Bound Brook, with large dwelling, piazza on two sides, detached kitchen, new barn, and all necessary out-buildings; variety of fruit; the place is in perfect order, location healthy and desirable, being only 1½ hours from New-York; the stock, utensils, &c., can be had if desired. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, 14 Pine-st.

$20.000 FOR THE CHEAPEST FARM, of 200 acres, known in the State of New-Jersey; it has on it a good house of 14 rooms, two barns, (one extra good one;) all kinds of choice grafted fruit, berries, &c.; beautifully situated; twenty minutes from depot in Rahway, N. J. Other farms for sale, and houses and lots in town. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

$2.000.000.—REAL ESTATE FOR sale in the State of New-Jersey; farms of all sizes, qualities and price; fine farms in the vicinity of Rahway, and a large variety of houses and lots in the City of Rahway. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN WASHINGTON, D. C., ADJOINING the Capitol grounds, a large and valuable piece of property, which will be sold at a low price. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES IN TIMES BUILDINGS.
The stores, basements, sub-basements and vaults on Park-row and Nassau-st., now occupied as a restaurant, bar, billiard rooms, &c., will be let from May 1, 1868.
The offices now occupied by the Surrogate on the second floor will be divided to suit applicants. They are the most desirable of any in New-York, having three fronts, viz: Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.; or they will be rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next.
These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET.—The front building No. 680 Broadway, being three stories, sixty feet deep, and a basement 130 feet deep, extending back to an alley, will be let separately or together; alterations may be made to suit tenants; possession next May. Apply to C. JENKINS, on the premises, in the East River National Bank.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE EXTRA-sized brown-stone house No. 23 East 22d-st.; house 34½ feet wide, elegantly furnished, and replete with modern conveniences; will be rented to a strictly private family only. For further particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE FURNISHED, consisting of front and back parlor and basement, or would let the second floor unfurnished to a small, quiet family. Apply in 80th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., south side; no number; name on door; the first house from 3d-av.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, extra width, with furniture, situated in East 40th-st., near 5th-av. For particulars and permits apply to
ABNER L. ELY, NO. 22 Pine-st.

COTTAGE TO BE LET—WITH SEVEN rooms, basement, stable and garden; rent $350; corner of 49th-st. and 3d-av., South Brooklyn. Inquire of CHARLES TAYLOR, No. 3 Broadway, or 57th-st., South Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Good location; rent cheap; furniture almost new, and will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply at No. 80 Broadway, Room No. 49.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 47 Lafayette-place, to a private family only; possession immediately. Apply to
ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE fine offices now occupied by the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, first floor No. 7 Broadway; rent moderate.

TO LEASE.—BROADWAY LOT, EAST SIDE, eighty-seven feet north of Canal-st. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS ON ONE FLOOR OF the second-story, house No. 93 Henry-st. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, FIRST-class, three or four story, with all the improvements; must be in a good location and in perfect order; one near the City Hall preferred. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

APARTMENTS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN and wife desire a sitting-room, bedroom, kitchen and room for girl, with the usual accommodations, either furnished or unfurnished. Apply, with terms, to Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CLOTHING, C. AND G. EQUIPAGE.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, at Clothing Depot, Armory-square, this city, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Capt. D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., U. S. A., a large lot of non-regulation, new, damaged and unserviceable clothing, &c., consisting in part of about

1,000,000 feet hemp tent cord, new.	3,600 Sibley tent stoves.
18,000 blankets.	800 jackets.
10,000 yards lace.	1,000 Zouave jackets.
4,500 pairs bootees.	1,300 cavalry jackets.
300 pairs boots.	5,000 V. R. C. jackets.
2,500 trowsers, foot.	1,450 great coats.
1,760 trowsers, mounted.	850 infantry coats.
2,300 bed-sacks.	700 artillery coats.
550 ass't tents.	370 vests.
850 shelter tents.	Bugles, trumpets, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.
Purchases must be removed within five days from day of sale.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Q. M. General,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

AN IMPORTANT SALE OF FINE MODERN PAINTINGS—THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF Mr. J. H. DOLPH, and comprising the works of other favorite American and European artists. We desire so call the attention of the public to the private collection of paintings by Mr. J. H. Dolph, who, preparatory to a trip to Europe, will offer them at auction on the evenings of THURSDAY, 12th, and FRIDAY, 13th December, at the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st. Aside from his own works, which number nearly one hundred, Mr. Dolph will sell a small but choice collection of cabinet pictures, by many prominent American artists, selected as marked examples of their individual style, including several sketches from nature. The following list gives sufficient evidence of the merits of the collection: H. P. Gray, A. B. Durand, W. Hart, C. Chifflard, J. M. Hart, J. G. Brown, R. W. Hubbard, Jervis McEntee, W. Whittredge, V. Nehlig, R. S. Gifford, E. Forbes, A. W. Warren, O. Sommer, J. F. Cropsey, J. A. Howes, Julia H. Beers, J. R. Brevoort, J. D. Smillie, A. H. Wyant, G. Perkins, C. Ogilvie, A. D. Shattuck, J. W. Casilear, H. Fuschel, W. Morgan, E. D. Nelson, J. A. Hekking, P. La Croix, W. M. Cary, J. A. Brown, C. W. Clowes, A. C. Howland, W. De Haas, R. M. Pratt, C. C. Griswold, C. P. Cranch, D. Johnson, J. W. Ehninger, J. B. Bristol, G. L. Clough, F. Rondel, J. Verrassat, E. Fallon, R. L. Pyne, Kruseman V. Elten, Charles Hine, G. B. Farrarie, S. Coleman, Schilking, A. Ordway, and others. They will be on view on and from Monday, 9th, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., until evenings of sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF SEVENTY-FIVE valuable lots on 12th-av. and 132d and 133d sts., near the Boulevard.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 17, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Charles E. Butler, Esq., Trustee of the estate of Hamilton Wilkes, deceased:
12TH-AV.—8 lots, comprising the entire front between 132d and 133d sts., each 25x100 feet.
132D-ST.—22 lots, south side, 50 feet 7 inches west of the Boulevard, each 25x99 feet 11 inches.
132D-ST.—23 lots, north side, 100 feet west of the Boulevard, each 25x99 feet 11 inches.
133D-ST.—22 lots, south side, 125 feet west of the Boulevard, each 25x99 feet 11 inches.
One-third of the purchase money may remain upon bond and mortgage for three or five years at 7 per cent. Title indisputable. For any further particulars apply to the auctioneer, or to CHARLES E. BUTLER, No. 49 Wall-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NO. 182 LAURENS-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:
LAURENS-ST.—The valuable lot, with the buildings thereon, No. 182 Laurens-st., east side, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Possession in 30 days. Lot 25x100 feet. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1867.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY this Company until the 10th day of December prox., at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened for the sale of the whole, or any part of $15,000 of dividend scrip of said Company for its sinking fund, reserving the right to decline such bids as may be deemed unsatisfactory.
By order of the Board of Directors.
M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
AFRICAN BABY ELEPHANT!
LIVING GORILLA!
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS, a very attractive and comprehensive collection of BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH, MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, GIANTESS, DWARFS, FAT LADY, LEARNED SEAL, SEA-LEOPARDS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LEOPARD CHILD, LIVING SKELETON, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, BEARDED LADY, HAPPY FAMILY, SNAKES, PHENOMENON VIOLINIST, GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-slayer's, COLLECTION,
HANNIBAL, JR., HANNIBAL, JR.,
Four years old, 38 inches high, weighs 365 pounds, cost $10,000.
LIVING GORILLA!
Performances in the lecture-room each day.
COMMENCING AT 2½ AND 7½ P. M.
TWO SPLENDID PIECES!
THIS WEEK.
The late WM. E. BURTON'S beautiful domestic drama, entitled
EMILY WAREAM;
OR, THE WIFE OF TWO HUSBANDS.
To conclude with the screaming farce of
JUMBO JUM.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
Immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT!
Worrell Sisters' New-York Theatre.

THE GREAT SENSATION!
Every Night and Saturday Matinee.

THE WONDROUS RAILROAD!
in "Under the Gaslight."

THE MOST TERRIFIC SCENE!
Ever acted on any Stage.

THE PIERS OF THE CITY!
And Hudson River by Starlight

THE UNIQUE SPORTS!
Or the "Lost Tribes" Nightly Encored.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT!
Now in its Tenth Successful Week.

THE TOMBS POLICE COURT!
The most humorous Trial Scene realized.

THE BEAUTIFUL WORRELL SISTERS!—Every Night "Under the Gaslight."

MISS SOPHIE AS "THE BEAUTY!" Miss IRENE as "The Belle," JENNIE as "The Blossom."

J. K. MORTIMER AS "ONE-ARMED Snorkey." PARSLOE as the "Match-boy," with his banjo.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT!
Mr. Augustin Daly's greatly successful drama of Love and Life in these times, will be acted EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, as presented for ten weeks to crowded and fashionable audiences, which gaze on its wondrous sensation, THE RAILROAD, with bated breath and suspended animation, at the WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway—with its novel, new and romantic scenes, its merry music, songs and its great cast, including the BEAUTIFUL WORRELL SISTERS—SOPHIE, IRENE and JENNIE, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Edward Wright, Mr. J. K. Mortimer, Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Mr. H. C. Ryner, Welsh Edwards, T. L. Donnelly, W. H. Collings, Geo. Lingard, &c. Box Book open six days in advance.

EXTRA!!
NEW-YORK THEATRE MATINEE,
DEC. 11, 2 P. M.
First and only appearance of the celebrated young Irish Comedian
J. HOLMES GROVER,
(From the principal British Theatres,) previous to his departure to fulfill an engagement at Salt Lake City.
"HANDY-ANDY" MATINEE.
Admission 50 cents.

BUNYAN HALL, UNION-SQUARE,
ELEVENTH WEEK AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF THE
GRAND ALLEGORICAL SPECTACLE,
PILGRIM. FINEST PAINTINGS
GORGEOUS EVER EXHIBITED.
TRANSFORMATION. EVERY NIGHT.
INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL MUSIC.
MATINEES AT 2 P.M., TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT
Will take place at St. Paul's Catholic Church, 117th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Harlem, Rev. EUGENE MAGUIRE, Pastor, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1867, at 8 o'clock. The concert will be under the direction of Prof. Schurdtz, of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Tickets $1. The proceeds for the benefit of the church and the poor.

GRAND BAL MASQUE,
OR
CARNIVAL BALL,
in aid of the
AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND,
to be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 12, 1867.
Tickets and boxes to be had of any of the ladies and gentlemen of the Committee at the Academy and Wallack's Theatre.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND
OF THE
NEW-YORK (VOLUNTEER) FIRE DEPARTMENT,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1868.
Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and two ladies.
Extra ladies' tickets, $2, can be obtained from either of the members of the Committee, or from the officers.
JAS. F. WENMAN, President,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.

EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF PAINTINGS OF
THE ARTIST FUND SOCIETY,
At Putnam's Art Gallery,
No. 661 Broadway,
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
Choice seats can be had at the Theatre Ticket Office, Reading-room, Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
Choice seats for the first course of readings at a low price. Apply to KINDT & MANZ, piano warerooms, No. 865 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.
A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept. 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, New-Jersey.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 17 West 38th-st.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL
For the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private instruction day or evening, and qualify pupils practically for head book-keepers. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

A CALL FOR BAD WRITERS.—LESSONS 25 cents; no money in advance; success guaranteed. Book-keeping, arithmetic, letter writing, grammar, spelling, &c. Who speaks first? GOLDSMITH'S City College, No. 212 Bowery. Private College, Union-square.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens DEC. 30. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WELSH WOman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT AMERICAN young girl, a situation as nurse and plain sewer; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 124 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN A SITUATION for his groom, who is a faithful, good man, and an excellent hand with horses. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business, who can produce the best of references. Apply to P. TRAINOR, No. 744 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

JAMES E. HAYES	Lessee.
G. L. FOX	Stage Manager.
C. W. TAYLEURE	Business Manager.

"The Living Sensation of the Town."—Herald.
ESTABLISHED SUCCESS
Of Shakespeare's Exquisite Fairy Spectacle!
"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."
"The most brilliant, graceful, tasteful, and exquisitely beautiful combination of pretty things ever produced on any stage during the present generation."—Herald.
An Exquisite Panorama, | Lovely Scenery,
Mendelssohn's Music, | London Costumes,
Fairy Tableaux, | Jewels from Paris,
Charming Singing, | Brilliant Acting,
MATCHLESS TRANSFORMATION SCENES.
Mr. G. L. FOX as BOTTOM.
The most conspicuous comic success of this season, over which the whole town is laughing.
MATINEE 1½ EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
To prevent disappointments and delays around the crowded Box Office, places should be secured in advance.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9,
will be performed (for the first time here in five years the Standard Comedy, in five acts, by Morton, entitled,
TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Reuben Glenroy	Mr. J. W. WALLACK
Cosey	Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Trot	Mr. MARK SMITH
Capt. Glenroy	Mr. J. B. POLK
Plastic	Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD
Jackey Hawbuck	Mr. A. W. YOUNG
Rev. Owen Glenroy	Mr. J. LEONARD
Armstrong	Mr. W. H. POPE
Ross	Mr. G. F. BROWNE
Evans	Mr. T. WARD
Robin	Mr. E. CASHIN
Dwindle	Mr. G. WHITE
Waiter	Mr. B. DURAND
Hon. Mrs. Glenroy	Miss FANNY MORANT
Rosalie Somers	Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS
Mrs. Moreen	Mrs. VERNON
Mrs. Trot	Mrs. JOHN SEFTON
Goody Hawbuck	Miss CARMAN
Taffline	Miss MARY SCOTT

TUESDAY—MAUD'S PERIL, and (for the first time this season) "ICI L'ON PARLE FRANCAIS."
WEDNESDAY—TOWN AND COUNTRY.
Due notice will be given of the next representation of Tobin's fine comedy of
THE HONEYMOON.
Box book open six days in advance.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

FRENCH THEATRE—BEGINS AT 7¾.
H. L. BATEMAN......Lessee and Director
ELEVENTH WEEK OF THE OPERA BOUFFE.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
and last week but two of its representation, in consequence of the necessity of fulfilling a contract made some months since for its production in Boston on the 30th of December.
MLLE. FLEURY LONGCHAMPS as the DUCHESS.
The world-renowned, brilliant and enchanting opera, with its admirable cast, gorgeous costumes and exhilarating music, on
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9,
and every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10,
second representation of the historical drama,
THE TOWER OF LONDON.
Tickets at the Theatre, and Nos. 895, 701, 112 and 114 Broadway.
The Press excepted, the FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,
24th-st., adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
EVERY EVENING,
ORIGINAL BURLESQUE,
YE GRAND QUEEN BESS.
QUEEN BESS......Mr. LEFFINGWELL
ESSEX......Mrs. CHAS. HOWARD WATKINS
QUEEN BESS MATINEE WEDNESDAY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......Director.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
AND AT BOTH THE MATINEES,
will be presented an
UNPARALLELED DISPLAY OF
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND NOVEL ACROBATIC FEATS.
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE,
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE,
whose astounding feats have created
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON,
will appear in his
TREMENDOUS AERIAL FLIGHTS
AND FEARFUL FLYING SOMERSAULTS.
The entire strength of the
GREAT NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE,
comprising
THE MOST POWERFUL COMBINATION
OF DARING RIDERS
AND ACCOMPLISHED ACROBATS
ever organized in this country, will be brought forward in a brilliant and diversified programme of
ELEGANT AND EXCITING
ACTS IN THE ARENA.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

NAST'S CARICATURAMA
AT
DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY,
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 P. M.
A series of 33 grand historical CARICATURE PAINTINGS, 9 feet by 12 feet, by the celebrated artist,
THOMAS NAST,
illustrating the history of the country from the landing on Plymouth Rock to the present day, with a
DESCRIPTIVE LECTURE BY
MR. W. H. NORTON,
(Late of Wallack's Theatre.)
Admission 50c.; reserved seats, 75c.
Doors open at 7¼; exhibition commences at 8 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.
L. F. HARRISON, Director.
SECOND GRAND ORATORIO NIGHT.
HANDEL'S "SAMSON,"
with the following powerful cast:
Madame PAREPA ROSA, Soprano.
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Contralto.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone.
Mr. E. J. CONNOLLY, Organist.
Mr. F. L. RITTER, Conductor.
Theo. Thomas' Grand Orchestra.
Grand Chorus of the New-York Harmonic Society.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra. The sale of which will commence on Monday at the different music-stores and Steinway Hall.
NOTICE.
Subscribers and others are particularly requested to note the fact that the above performance will take place on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.

STEINWAY HALL.
TENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, Dec. 8.
L. F. HARRISON, Director.
Second appearance of the highly successful prima donna soprano, Miss JENNY BUSK,
together with the great pianist,
Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER.
Mr. CARL ROSA, Violinist.
Signor FORTUNA, Baritone.
Mr. JAMES CAULFIELD, Organist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor.

LYRIC HALL—SUNDAY.
Nos. 723, 725 and 727 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS......Director
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS ONLY.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, Dec. 8, at 8 o'clock.
THEODORE THOMAS'
FOURTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA,
and
EMINENT SOLOISTS.
The programme will contain, among other interesting compositions:
Overture—"Magic Flute" and "William Tell," serenade, by Schubert. Fantasie—"Lorilee," by Mendelssohn. Quartett—"Rigoletto," &c.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
NO. 63 MADISON-AV.
TERMS, $10 PER QUARTER.

PROF. HENRY GEBHARD'S
Gymnastic, Calisthenic and Skating Classes of Ladies, Misses and Masters. Gymnasium and Fencing Academy for Gentlemen. No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st., and No. 937 Broadway.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

LECTURES.

"BREAKERS AHEAD."
ANNA E. DICKINSON
AT COOPER INSTITUTE.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10.
CHARLES S. SPENCER, Esq., will preside.
Tickets 50c. For sale by the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; Miller, No. 522 Broadway; Matthews, No. 929 Broadway.
Doors open at 7; lecture at 8.

MUSICAL.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS of CABINET ORGANS, awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, offer at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, the largest assortment in the country of instruments of this class. Prices: $75, $90, $100, $110, $125, $140, $160, $170, $180, $200, to $1,000 and upwards each; uniform to all and invariable. The closest examination of their instruments by the most critical judges is respectfully solicited.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS, with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS new Pianos, for sale and to rent on reasonable terms, at
HAINES BROTHERS'
warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square. Rent allowed if purchased within a year.

M. SCHWARZ, FROM THE CONSERVAtoire of Vienna, is now ready to give lessons on the violin. For particulars inquire at his residence, No. 128 Forsyth-st.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York,
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

MEDICAL.

DR. ALLEN'S OFFICE, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Confidential consultation for ladies; an experienced lady physician if desired; immediate relief from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed.

CHEAP AMUSEMENTS.

A Lower Grade of City Amusements—The Concert Halls and Side Street Shows.

Large cities like New-York are supposed to furnish amusements which only extravagant people can afford to pay for; and it is thought that the cheapest entertainments are carried into small villages and growing towns where the spirit of economy regulates expenditures for enjoyments as well as necessities. But the fact is that the metropolis furnishes amusement for pockets of every depth. It is well known that the music lovers of the humbler class have their concert-halls where the price of admission is simply an implied contract to purchase a glass of beer; and that the theatrically-inclined have their playhouses where the entrance fee is as low as twelve cents. The character of the entertainment provided at these rates is no doubt as cheap as the cost of enjoying it, and it may be supposed that a less price and a lower grade of attraction would be hard to find. Nothing, we may infer, could be cheaper than the concert-hall where the modest glass of beer is considered a fair price for seeing and hearing. But though this is very reasonable for the public, it is really surpassingly remunerative for the caterers. Immense crowds fill the "free concert gardens" to listen and to empty flowing mugs. The price of the glass of beer is five cents; the cost of it less than two; from the surplus three cents the managers derive an income which they never could obtain if they simply charged three cents for admission and gave no beer. A well-known German concert garden has netted in one day as much as twelve hundred dollars;—the largest and most costly theatrical performances seldom take in so much.

But, though these entertainments are cheap enough, there are others which, in respect of the attractions offered, are cheaper still. The former are permanent, the latter uncertain or periodical.

The great harvest time of the irregular exhibitions is the period of the annual holidays.

A walk through the City on Thanksgiving Day, on Christmas or New-Years or the Fourth of July, will reveal dozens of what may be called the ephemera of the showman's universe. They appear but for a day, though some hold their transitory ground longer. What becomes of them between the stated periods of appearance it is hard to tell. On a general holiday you pass by localities which one day before were uninvaded by the showman's enterprise; now the sounds of decayed barrel-organs agitate the air; you look about you for the seemingly invisible source of the harmony and behold a vast painted canvas stretched over a house front, covering much of the first floor and all of the second. A gentleman, almost as decayed as the organ, with a stentorian voice, stands at the door announcing the attractions within. This gentleman's tones are suggestive of no very remote connection with the business of a licensed vender. The painted canvas is very old, and has evidently withstood the breeze and rain of many seasons, and the organ, being limited as to the variety of the music it discourses, begins all over again every five minutes. The admission fee to the wonders within is six cents, and the canvas announces there is "no half price for children."

A crowd of boys gather round the doorway immediately after breakfast, stay there till dinner-time, take a brief intermission for that meal, and mount watch again all the afternoon. They scrutinize the countenances of all the visitors who reappear after entering the exhibition, as if some conception of the nature and effects of the performance could be formed from the expression of their faces.

This expectation is vain. The patrons of the entertainment are chiefly country visitors, who are spending the holiday in "York," and the old idea of round-eyed, open-mouthed rustics has no foundation in fact. The Chaw-bacon of Antiquity may have been in the habit of expressing astonishment and delight by relaxed features and twitching muscles, but in our day the humble countryman from Jersey, or the Valley of the Connecticut, or wherever, sees astonishing sights with the composure of a stoic. Refined city people may yield to emotion, but the loamy countenance of our rural friends expresses nothing but determination not to be surprised, pleased or affected in any degree.

These occasional "shows" are principally intended for the amusement of the country visitor, and they readily attract him. The gentleman from Chappequa who allows himself 37½ cents with which to exhaust the pleasures of the metropolis, can see more wonders and enjoy a more varied feast by patronizing the various "sixpenny" shows, than by madly staking the whole amount on the hazard of a gallery seat in a regular theatre. No more thorough survey of these cheap amusements can be made than to follow this patron on his journey in search of investments for his money on the last holiday.

He pauses before a tumble-down one-story house in the Bowery, which has perhaps remained vacant for many weeks owing to the insecurity of the roof, the rotteness of the floor and the deadly atmosphere from a sub-cellar, full of indescribable decay. Since 10 o'clock of the holiday eve, the place has been rented by a showman for one or two days. In the rickety bow-window an organ-grinder, hired at a dollar a day, is stationed. A large sail-cloth is hung over the window and above the doorway, on which in strong oil colors is depicted a gigantic woman with a brass crown and a green flounced dress, a cage with unknown animals, and several ladies and gentlemen of diminutive size who represent the amazed "populace of the period." A legend above the group announces that this is "The Wonderful Maine Giantess and the remarkable Happy Family." When one visitor has looked at the picture and has been assured by the man at the door that the giantess is eight feet high and broad in proportion, he crosses the threshold, pays six cents to an intoxicated-looking gentleman who is seated behind two barrels with a box on them, on which are inscribed the words "Ticket-office," and pushing aside a canvas curtain finds himself in the presence of the objects of curiosity. The floor is covered with sawdust which produces a dazzling effect; four gas jets, without globes, hanging from the low ceiling, illuminate the scene; the place, it is evident, was last occupied as a cheap store of some kind for numerous shelves, now empty, and drawers dirty and cobweby surround the apartment. A small stove, red hot, (if it be the Winter season) is in one corner at the back.

The visitor will be disappointed if he expects to see a gathering of the wealth, beauty and fashion of the metropolis at this exhibition; in fact he will generally find himself the only contributor to the expenses of the establishment, for the business done by it is not large.

In the front of the shop, on short trestles, stands a cage, rudely constructed, about seven feet long; this contains the "Happy Family." The "Happy Family" is composed of three or four monkeys, a mongrel cur, a spiritless kitten, a sad chicken and a dozing pigeon. Around the stove at the back several persons are seated; one of them is the lady on exhibition; the rest are friends of the proprietor—gentlemen apparently out of funds and work, who are hugging the stove and keeping up a conversation not particularly remarkable for scope and variety. This is the whole of the "show," and, like the thrilling situation of the heroine in a cheap novel, may be "taken in by our hero at a glance."

The entrance of the visitor causes some stir in the happy family around the stove, but none in that which is within the cage. The "giantess" rises from her seat and bows to the patron with great condecension, while the gentlemen friends of the management cease talking and gaze at him scrutinizingly. You imagine this must be somewhat embarrassing to the visitor. It is. He came in to stare at the curiosities, and finds the tables turned by the curiosities staring at him. The lady is tall—very tall for a woman, say about six feet—and she wears very high-heeled shoes and a very massive headdress. Her drapery is long before and behind, and is sufficiently so to conceal the cause of her walking in a very halting and constrained manner. After she has bowed to the visitor she hobbles over to the cage of the beasts and birds, and feigns to examine them with interest. The situation of the curiosity-seeker is absurd; he is in the middle of a sawdust floor, without a companion with whom to exchange a word, and without an opportunity of examining anything without feeling guilty of an intrusion which no sixpence can justify. The giantess has gone to the Happy Family cage, so *he* can't go to it without affronting female delicacy. A very unpleasant odor pervades the apartment—a combination of monkey, stove, sawdust and cellar, with a suspicion of concealed clam-chowder lately removed from the fire. The organ is deafening in this close shop; the delusive voice of the showman is still heard, and impresses the lone individual inside as the vaporings of our philosophers, discussing the world beyond the grave, might impress a disembodied spirit if it could hear them.

An awkward look about the walls and ceiling, a sheepish glance at the "curiosities," and the deluded victim sidles out of the shop and into the street. When he gets out, the doorman asks him in a bullying tone, "How he likes it?" Not disposed to speak his mind too freely, the victim replies, "Very well." On this the touter launches out in a statement to the enlightened public of little urchins on the sidewalk, that the curiosities within "have been witnessed by thousands with Mingled Delight and Awe!"

When the patron walks away he doubtless feels that he ought to have been more exacting of his rights—have talked with the giantess and stirred up the happy family. It is too late to do so now, but he can make it up in some other show.

Many others presents themselves as he walks. Every other vacant shop in the east and northwest sides of the City is occupied by similar entertainments. There is the Skeleton Man and another Happy Family; the Pig with Five Legs and another Happy Family; a Monster Horse, a Lilliputian Pony and still another Happy Family; the greatest crowd, however, is attracted by the Wild Woman of Georgia, the celebrated Indian Stone-eater, and a fifth Happy Family! So far as doorman, money-taker, red hot stove, crowd of dirty loungers, friends of the proprietor, sawdust and odor, are concerned, all these entertainments are alike. The fact is, they are all got up by the same class of men. Decayed circus laborers, peddlars and promiscuous loafers about the metropolis, rent the shop and hire the curiosities for a day—to make money without exertion, the aim alike of the most intellectual and the most debased of mankind. We have said they hired the curiosities. Such natural or cleverly made-up monsters as they exhibit usually belong to one or two traveling showmen, who farm them out. The happy families are dosed and trained by men whose regular business is that of dog fancying. Here and there may be found an adventurous Western man who has captured a distorted specimen of some common species of wild animal, and exhibits the creature as a novel and nameless freak of nature.

All these "shows" are downright impositions; the wild South American wolf-boar is a lean hog painted in spots with a bushy fox's tail glued on; the Wild Woman of Georgia is a negress who is simply a marvel of ugliness.

But six cents is a small basis on which to found a claim of fraud and deceit.

These small entertainments spring up in obedience to the law of demand and supply. While there exists an audience which demands a show for sixpence, there will always be found enterprising persons ready to produce the article required.

Now and then a more respectable visitor is found for these places. It is hard for a benevolent father or uncle to resist the entreaties of little boys with whom he is taking an afternoon holiday walk, and the organ, the painted canvas and the touter are potent with little boys. We remember once when we were in jackets and caps leading a respectable relative into all these cheap amusements between Fourteenth-street and the Battery.

But there are still cheaper amusements—the street shows; a species of English and French enterprise which is gradually creeping into this country. Lazy foreigners, with distressful monkeys, or sickly-looking white mice, pause at corners, set up little platforms and compel an unwilling performance of drum-beating, gunfiring, &c., from the little brutes. Other morose foreigners carry boxes full of mechanical toys which they set upon round stages to caper about. The remuneration is found in the voluntary offerings of the crowd, the major part of which, however, declines to contribute.

All these street shows are usually determined as to length by the policeman on the beat, who does good service in preventing errand-boys from wasting their time and pick-pockets from improving theirs, by closing the entertainment and peremptorily dismissing the audience.

These latter class of showmen lead precarious lives. They exist on wretched food, and house themselves often in chance cellar-ways. It is from hand to mouth with them, indeed. Their popularity in the metropolis is not assured yet, and like many more ambitious performers and managers they go out into the "provinces"—wandering over the whole country, tramping wearily the dusty roads, amusing at night the farm-hands in some wayside homestead, or country tavern idlers in the daytime. Some of them, as they trudge the less crowded streets of our own City, appeal to charity by exhibiting a forlorn wife and baby by their side. American street-shows, however, are not so brilliant nor so daring as those of European cities, yet. It would create a temporary mob and suspension of business in our thoroughfares, if a party of acrobats in cotton tights were to march through the streets, stop, unroll a folded carpet, and form instantaneous pyramids or turn bewildering flip-flaps.

CHANCELLOR WALWORTH.

Professional Tribute to His Memory.

A meeting of the Bar of this City was held in the General Term room of the Supreme Court yesterday, to pay a professional tribute to the memory of the late Chancellor WALWORTH. There were present Judges LOTT, INGRAHAM, GILBERT, BARBOUR, LEONARD, FULLERTON; Prof. DWIGHT, of the Law School; CHAS. O'CONOR, DANIEL LORD, JAS. W. GERARD, WM. M. EVARTS, HENRY NICOLL, M. S. BIDWELL, CHAS. EDWARDS, CHAS. TRACEY, JNO. E. BURRILL, LEVI CHATFIELD, and many other prominent members of the legal profession.

On motion of Mr. NICOLL, Judge INGRAHAM was called to the chair, and Judge LOTT, Judge FULLERTON, and Messrs. VAN WINKLE and DWIGHT were apported Vice Presidents, and Messrs. G. F. SPIER, and JAS. C. CARTER, Secretaries

Mr. NICOLL, on rising to offer a series of resolutions, said that the late Chancellor WALWORTH, though he had not recently filled a large space in the public eye, yet was well known not only to the elder but to the junior members of the bar of this City and State, for all had occasion to consult almost daily those monuments of legal learning that he had left behind him. The elder members of the profession who had personally known him could never forget the great grasp of his intellect, his happy way of applying the doctrines of equity law, his indefatigable industry and his vast erudition. Although reared on a farm till the age of 17, and without having received a laberal education, yet on coming to the bar he made himself as if by intuition, master of all the principles of equity law. But above all was he known for his incorruptible honesty. No judge was ever less influenced in his judgements by personal considerations. Twenty years had passed away since he retired from the bench, and those twenty years in such a country as this might well dim the public memory of such a man. Even the court over which he presided had passed away, and retiring to the little village of Saratoga the eminent Chancellor had spent the latter years of his life, and had at length gone down to his grave in the full- ness of his years. He closed by offering the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the death of REUBEN HYDE WALWORTH, the last Chancellor of the State, deserves peculiar commemoration by the profession of the law.

Resolved, That although nearly twenty years have passed since the judicial career of Chancellor WALWORTH terminated with the existence of the Court of Chancery, we still cherish a high sense of the eminent services rendered by him to the Bar and to the public while for so many years at the head of that great tribunal.

Resolved, That the energy, quick perception and extensive erudition of Chancellor WALWORTH, stimulated by an active and fearless judicial honesty, have rarely been surpassed; that retiring as he did from the Bench in the full majesty of his great powers, it is our pride to acknowledge that the high character which the Court of Chancery had acquired under his illustrious predecessors, was at all times maintained by their last successor.

Resolved, That in the examination and discussion by Chancellor WALWORTH of the numerous and important cases that were brought before him during his long term of office, soliciting as they did a thorough and luminous exposition of almost every branch of equity and jurisprudence, we possess a vast body of law, which is of the utmost value, and is daily resorted to by the profession.

REMARKS OF DANIEL LORD.

Mr. DANIEL LORD, in seconding the resolutions, said he took great pleasure in paying his humble tribute of respect to the memory of the late Chancellor WALWORTH. The deceased, without having been classically educated, had passed a long life among us. He was a great jurist and a great man. No man who goes through life without a classical education, can possibly know what a loss he has sustained. The speaker had known the Chancellor long and well. In 1821, when he, deceased, was 33 years of age, he was called to occupy the bench of the Circuit Court of this State with such men as Ogden Edwards, Samuel R. Betts, Samuel Nelson, Wm. A. Duer, Throop, Rochester and others—all names of the highest respectability. This was at a time when great changes were taking place in our judicial system. He (deceased) discharged his duty well and faithfully for several years as a Circuit Judge. When he was 38 years of age he was placed in the high position of Chancellor. It involved great responsibility, and legal learning and large experience were required. In fact, something more than human support was necessary. The jurisdiction of the Chancery Court was extensive. There was the jurisdiction over specific remedies. This Court took cognizance of the rights and equities of parties, and the Judge was to look beyond the bond and the deed, and at the intention of the parties who came before him to have justice meted out to them. Then there was the testamentary jurisdiction, where widows and orphans appealed to the Chancery Court for justice. Also, the matrimonial relations were to be investigated. Persons bound by the closest ties, and sustaining the most intimate relations possible on earth, came into the Chancery Court, and the Chancellor was expected to measure out to each equal and exact justice upon every occasion. The jurisdiction was also extended through the ramifications of commerce, inter-State comity, and he was supposed to be familiar with the laws relating to all the great interests of trade, commerce and internal State policy as affecting all the varied interests of the community. It was easy to perceive that much varied learning was requisite, also industry and personal purity. All these Chancellor WALWORTH exhibited in an eminent degree. He also possessed great tenderness of heart and love of justice. It must be remembered who WALWORTH succeeded as Chancellor. It was the great, the immortal KENT, who, by his great learning and industry has conferred upon the jurisprudence of this country such lasting honors. The position of Chancellor had been offered to others who had declined. In his inaugural address WALWORTH modestly said he would do the best he could. He accepted it from a conviction of duty. He was the youngest of the gentlemen to whom the office could be tendered. He thought it was a duty he could not avoid. This furnished a key to his charater. His salary was miserably low—miserable indeed for a man of his ability and devotion to business. The patronage, too, was small—almost nothing. The speaker, in this connection, said that patronage for public officers, especially the judicial, was dangerous, and the system should be discountenanced by all men having at heart the good of the community. Chancellor Walworth was a self-made man, and consequently self-reliant. He did not fear labor, and he did a great amount of it during his long and well-spent life. He was, moreover,—and this was better than all,—a religious man. Not that he entertained an idle fear of death or of future punishment, but he had a high sense of honor, a sincere love of justice, a reverent regard for his Maker. He was in the office of Chancellor from 1828 to 1848—twenty years. In that time he produced fourteen volumes of decisions—more than any other one officer who held that position. Chancellor KENT produced only seven volumes. In paying a proper tribute of respect to the memory of this great man, we must take into consideration the circumstances under which he entered upon his duties, the various interests which he was called upon to decide and the great amount of labor he performed. The speaker, in closing, would cite the names of a few who were his contemporaries; who practiced in the court over which he presided and who had taken their departure to the unseen and unknown world before him. He would mention such names as Peter A. Jay, David B. Ogden, Sandford, Todd, Duer, Oakley, Reynolds, Bleecker, Hill, Stevens, Beardsley, Henry, Spencer, Van Vechten, &c. Of those who survive he would not speak. The decisions made by Chancellor WALWORTH were very rarely reversed. It was a peculiarity of his to see the end from the beginning, and thus he sometimes made himself unpopular with some members of the Bar; but he was always willing to hear, and would listen attentively to all proper arguments presented to him. In 1847 the new Constitution was adopted, and that was the end of his office. Whether the great change then made was a wise one or not is a question which may not yet be considered as settled. But Chancellor WALWORTH discharged his duties well and efficiently to the last. At the age of 60 he retired without a fortune. He had the confidence of the Bar, and he acted as an adviser in important cases. In that position he exercised the same wisdom and pursued the same careful course he had always done. When such a man retires it is the province of wisdom, as it is the function of age, that such retirement should be respected. Latterly he took great interest in circulating religious truth, and in the temperance reformation he was quite active. But his efforts in that direction were to persuade men, not to force them, to abstain from the intoxicating cup. The wisdom of his counsels has been of great use to temperance men in this State who entertained the same opinions. At over 80 years of age he has left us, and his great labors and usefulness should not go unrequited.

REMARKS OF CHAS. O'CONOR.

Mr. O'CONOR said that he was one of the few yet remaining at the Bar who were in active practice during the whole of Chancellor WALWORTH's judicial career. The Chancellor was a man who well illustrated the truth of an observation of an eminent jurist, "that for all public offices the first and greatest requisite was honesty, the next was common sense, and that learning was the last and least important, however desirable and in some sense necessary." Chancellor WALWORTH had the first by nature, and the last he acquired with a rapidity that seemed almost like intuition. He could say with confidence that there was scarcely any discernible superiority in the last of his fourteen volumes of decisions over the first. There might be more evidence of learning, but not greater legal acumen or maturity of judgment. At the time he reached the Chancellor's office, the court of last resort in this State, embraced the greatest amount of legal learning together with a fair quota of the common sense of the community. The Chancellor was the chief legal adviser of the court of last resort in all equity cases, and his judgments, as had been remarked, were very rarely reversed. It was never his fortune to attend the Court of Appeals but once while Chancellor WALWORTH was in office, and on that occasion nearly half of the judgments of the other courts of the State were reversed, while only one of the Chancellor's met such a fate, and that one only because the Chancellor had overlooked one of the documents in the case, and on discovering the fact after his decision, changed his mind, and asked that his decision be reversed. His industry was astonishing; his integrity was never questioned by mortal man. His manner upon the Bench, which was sometimes so distressing and annoying to younger members of the Bar, and perhaps still more to the elder members, was one of those faults of character of which all men partake, and which seemed to be necessary to the greatest men in order that they may thereby show their human origin. Mr. O'CONOR spoke of the fact that Chancellor WALWORTH always ran several thousand votes ahead of his ticket when up for office, thereby showing that notwithstanding he had often thwarted the hopes and wishes and expectations and interests of a multitude of litigants in his decisions, yet there were none who did not retain the utmost confidence in his integrity. He concluded by expressing his gratification that the Bar of New-York had done itself the honor to meet together and pay this tribute to a man who had done so much to elevate and honor the profession.

REMARKS OF MR. GERARD.

Mr. JAMES W. GERARD said that he had known Chancellor WALWORTH long and well. The first time he appeared before him he had a rebuff, as many other lawyers had before and since. But it was not from want of courtesy; the Chancellor seemed almost intuitively to see the end from the beginning. The deceased resided in the pleasant country village of Saratoga Springs, and for many years it seemed to be his delight to gather the members of the Bar around him, and discourse to them on the principles of law, and deliver his opinions upon abstruse and difficult questions submitted to him for decision. He was a very social man, and no cynic, as had been sometimes charged. Not long prior to his death Mr. O'CONOR called upon the speaker, spoke of the Chancellor's illness, and asked him to accompany him in a call which they accordingly made. He then saw him as a dying man. Disease had made sad inroads upon his frame. The Chancellor spoke of his disease as being incurable, but he spoke of it with the forti tude of a philosopher and the resignation and hope of a Christian. During that interview the speaker, for the first time, learned that in addition to all his other acquirements Chancellor WALWORTH was the greatest genealogist in this country.

At the conclusion of Mr. GERARD's remarks, Mr. MARSHALL S. BIDWELL offered a resolution to the effect that the resolutions offered by Mr. NICOLL be published in the daily papers of this City, and a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of the deceased. The speaker said he thought Chancellor WALWORTH one of the greatest jurists of this country. His decisions ran through fourteen volumes. His opinions were distinguished not only for learning, but for brevity. There was no mistiness about them; all who read them could understand what he meant. In private life he was ever kind, genial and affectionate. It would have been a lasting reproach to the New-York Bar, if they had emitted to pay this tribute of respect to his memory.

The resolutions were passed unanimously, and the meeting adjourned.

GYPSIES IN BROOKLYN.

A Fortune-Telling Colony in Flushing-avenue—Several Cottages Occupied—Excitement in the Neighborhood—Reason for the Gypsies Emigrating Hither—Their Ignorance—The Profits of Their Business.

Within the last month a colony of gypsies broke up their encampment in the woods at Flushing, and being admonished of the approaching Winter, sought shelter under the ægis of civilization in some cottages on Flushing-avenue, near the Lee-avenue intersection. Here forty men, women and children have located themselves, and from early morning till late at night may be heard continually chattering in an exasperatingly mixed language, or rather dialect, made up of installments from early English and very antique French, which, when conglomerated forms what we are accustomed to recognize as patois. With them they have a number of rather neatly built and well arranged four-wheeled wagons which stand by the sides and at the rear of the cottages occupied. There is but little furniture in the houses beyond what has been brought from the woods. There are no bedsteads, and the beds consist merely of straw loosely scattered in bags of ticking. Cooking appears to be performed in the same primitive method as in the forest, and as the gipsies live well—eating substantial food—the amount of cooking done appears to be making its mark on the walls and ceilings of their dwellings. The little gipsies, who insist that they are not gypsies, are unmistakable in their aspect, every one of them having two or three, but always two, magnificent teeth, which stand out in bold relief, and show that no dentistry could accomplish such fine preservation, or by duplication produce such healthy and natural-appearing teeth. In the elder gipsies the teeth do not appear so well, as there is a certain grossness in the general contour which is apt to lead to misinterpretation of the finer qualities which bear the impress of solid, substantial, stout health. It is about four years since the entire colony of gypsies, of which these are only a portion, came to this country from England, where they belonged to the original stock, whose King's headquarters are at the long and far-famed Norwood. There was no disaffection in their ranks, but they have been during the last twenty-five years so prolific that their number had become altogether too great for practical purposes. This would not have been so but for the rapid changes wrought during the last thirty years by the march of civilization. Railroads have so cut up the country, and so modified the social life of England, that gypsy life became a problem to the gypsies themselves, which they could not solve adequately. The fact is, they failed to adapt themselves to the existing state of things, not being able to realize how great the change had become. They could only understand that the income from their various methods of gaining a livelihood was neither so great nor so easily obtained as in former times. It was under these circumstances that this band or tribe of gypsies emigrated to this country. They have brought along with them all their quaint habits and notions of living, only that (for the Winter) which they have now adopted—of living in cottages by themselves. In England they mix up with the "tramps" generally, who are to be found in what are known as "common lodging-houses," where may be found in one curious commixture peddlers, all sorts of peripatetic sellers and venders, and every degree of vagabonds who live by begging, each according to his or her own peculiar method or "lay." In this way the gypsies are at but little expense, their lodgings never costing them more than about eight cents each per night, with use of fire for cooking, &c. "Common lodging-houses" on this plan have been institutionalized in this country; hence the necessity of the gypsies hiring cottages for themselves. This disposes of the supposition that they are exclusive and unsociable. They are, on the contrary, disposed to be very sociable, and they very much dislike the housekeeping process they have been compelled to adopt here, as it shuts them up from intercommunication with those from whom they might learn much relative to the most profitable parts of the country proper to be chosen for traveling in.

Since they have settled down in Flushing-avenue they have maintained the most excellent order. Their children play among themselves, those residing in the neighborhood being somewhat afraid of having any intercourse whatever with the gypsies. The fame of the colony has, however, spread throughout the region beyond Dutchtown to Bushwick, and all over the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and the consequence has been a continual flowing in of women, rich and poor, ignorant and intelligent, to consult with the gypsey women on matters pertaining to fortune. Young men and maidens also make pilgrimages thither to find out when they are to be married, and to whom. The fee for having the fortune told is only one dollar; very cheap, considering the fine prospects which are held out. One of the gypsies told a very sinister looking lady who consulted with her the other day, that she would never be able to do any good until she paid her debts, and reminded her that five or six people were then anxious to be paid small bills. The sinister looking lady in question became very eloquent and abusive, and denounced the whole gypsy race as thieves and vagabonds, never happy but when interfering with other people's business. This noisy person had to be handed out, and when she got outside she continued her denunciations, telling the crowd what the gypsy fortune teller had said inside. The sinister-looking woman being pretty well known in the neighborhood, was the means, by her demonstrations, of multiplying the numbers of those who wanted to consult the gypsies, and if possible, the one who told Mrs. HAGGERTY's fortune so truly, for "how could the gypsies know a thing of that kind?" "They must be able to tell fortunes, or they couldn't tell that," and so on.

One young man was told that he had his arm broken some time since, and this being true he was next led to believe it to be his duty to expect a rich wife. He now lives in such expectation and is publishing the glad tidings, because if the gypsy knew he had a broken arm at any time before, she must speak truth about what was coming to pass. In this way many simple-minded persons, and not a few from motives of curiosity visit the gypsies to "find out" what they are like, whether they "tell true" or not, or what there is about them that distinguishes them from other people. Hundreds of dollars per day have thus flowed into the pockets of the gypsies on Flushing-avenue for over a week, and so it goes. At first the residents in the surrounding neighborhood were panic-stricken when they were told that they had a colony of gypsies so near to them, their ideas of gypsies being that they were a race of the most unmitigated thieves on the planet. One lady was afraid of her ducks, another of her geese, and several others of their chickens being stolen by the gypsies in the night, and there was a great census-taking among the poultry for a day or two, and close observation was made of all marks and habits of each of the fowl fraternity, so that they might be easily identified. This excitement continued just long enough to be funny to those who were not afraid, and everybody who had no poultry was fearless. At length a lady of a philosophical turn of mind concluding that the gypsies only stole such things as sheep, cows and poultry to eat, not to keep or sell again, the thought occurred to her that after all some difficulty would be experienced in identifying the animals after they were plucked, roasted and eaten, so the panic ended. The gypsies have behaved in the most exemplary manner. Indeed, they have made too much money to render stealing necessary.

The question has, it appears, been mooted within a day or two as to whether these gypsies, who are reaping so rich a harvest in greenbacks, pay any income tax, or whether Mr. JOHN SMITH, the gentleman who holds regal sway over them, and who is said to live in this City, makes a return for all at his headquarters, wherever that is. The nomadic habits of the tribe may, perhaps, exempt them from, or be the means of enabling them to avoid, making any return of income; another reason may be that they keep no accounts, have no books, except sundry packs of cards—the gypsies are great experts at card-playing, and the men spend much of their leisure time in playing. As a general thing they are very ignorant, as they never avail themselves of any educational advantages. The superior temptation in this way which this country presents to them is without effect. Their profound ignorance enables them to retain all the peculiar traits of gypsy life with a tenacity of superstitious purpose that is most wonderful. It is curious with what perseverance they insist on isolating themselves from all contact with the people generally; it is remarkably evident that they fear the light of American civilization; they seem to know that it stands in direct antagonism to the mode of life adopted by gypsies, and they are shy of it.

One of the gypsies described rather an interesting operation which took place on board the ship on which they came to this country. He says that the chance was too good not to be embraced. They knew that all on board were coming here to better their condition, and as soon as it became known that they (the gypsies) were on board there was an almost frantic rush to them, by the other passengers, to have their fortunes told. Accordingly, the price of half a crown was fixed as the tariff on fortunes; it was paid with the utmost willingness, and, as they took the matter leisurely, they occupied three days in unfolding about eight hundred fortunes. Everybody believed—even a priest and two or three ministers, who were among the "flats" (the other passengers) had faith—and when the land first came in sight, and the little white cottages loomed up not far from the seaside, many of the dupes who had paid their half-crowns believed they saw the very domains described as theirs by the fortune-telling gypsies. Out of this speculation they made as much money as carried the whole party to Canada, where they remained for a little while, and determined to return to the United States, supposing that in certain localities there were more favorable opportunities for making money than could be found in Canada. They settled outside of Boston for a little while, but "it wasn't much good" there, as the people were too "fly" in that region.

The colony subsequently went South, where they might have done well, but there was not much money down there, and it was money they wanted more than anything else, or "how could they live in Winter?" Their whole experience here so far appears to have been a prosecuting one, and on the success of their enterprise, if enterprise it may be called, must depend whether we are to be favored with new importations of the gypsy article.

The Romany language which they claim, we have already described; it is nothing more nor less than the slang and cant which are used by thieves, detective policemen, beggars, vagabonds generally, and to too great an extent by the uncultivated elements which hang on to the verge of respectable society. All the old claims set up for the distinctiveness of the Romany as a language spoken only by gypsies, have been exploded long ago. The gypsies, in claiming Egyptian origin, asked credulity to comprehend too much. HARMAN, who gave a list of rogues' words in the year 1566, and HARRISON, who wrote about the same time, were about right in calling the gabble spoken by the gypsies "Peddlers' Frenche."

The origin of these gypsies is not very difficult to trace. It has been claimed that the real originals arrived in England in the time of HENRY VIII., and HARMAN, in his book entitled *A Caveat for Common Cursetors, Vulgarly called Vagabones*, says that "within a dozen years after the landing of the gypsies, companies of English vagrants were formed, places of meeting appointed, districts for plunder and begging operations marked out, and rules agreed to for their common management. In some cases gypsies joined the English gangs, in others English vagrants joined the gypsies. The fellowship was found convenient and profitable, as both parties were aliens to the laws and customs of the country, living, in a measure, in the open air, apart from the lawful public, and often meeting each other on the same by-path, or in the same retired valley, but seldom intermarrying or entirely adopting each others' habits. The common people, too, soon began to consider them as of one family—all rogues, and from Egypt." The gypsies in Flushing-avenue are of the race thus described, hence very remote from any Egyptian ancestry.

A place or places having been found in New-York suitable for residence in the Winter, (we understand a tenement-house in the Seventeenth Ward,) a portion of this colony will soon remove from Brooklyn. Then our City fortune-tellers had better look to their laurels.

THE SKATING SEASON.

Preliminary Performances—The Park Lakes—The Lake at the Chalet, Jerome Park—The Fifth-avenue Pond—The Skater's Manual.

November, this year was March-like in its behavior—it came in like a lamb to go out like the lion, with enough gloomy days between to sustain its character as the month of suicides. Toward the close of its career, however, it was sufficiently lively in its behavior to suggest to most people that activity of limb was preferable to that state of body which Mantalini so often threatened to arrive at in the presence of his "heart's enslaver." On Saturday, a week ago, fell the first snow of the season. The frost of the two nights preceding had well prepared the ground for its reception and the hopes of the sleigh drivers were big, but the streets were only powdered. The wind which had gone west for an hour or two, wheeled north again, and the frost had undivided sway. Sunday had warmth enough in it only where the sun shone to make walking out of doors agreeable, the frost continuing all day and throughout the night. Impatient urchins bent on skating, at the risk of broken Sabbath and broken shins, made frantic efforts to distinguish themselves upon the vacant lots where they found ice strong enough to bear them, and where sober, staid-looking people who drove out in carriages frowned ominously upon them as they passed—philosophizing folk, no doubt, who understand that the Sabbath is preserved on wheels, but perishes upon skates.

During the week there was more or less frost daily, but in the aggregate insufficient to give ice of sufficient strength for skating *en masse*. Those who are preparing for the rush of visitors—caterers at the Park or speculators at the outside ponds—however anxious to receive their visitors, are pleased at the breathing time thus afforded to complete their preparations. A few days hence all will be completed, and the promise is fair of a merry season, if we are only as bountifully supplied with ice as we were last Winter.

The report of the Meterologist and the New-York Skating Club, M. EUGENE B. COOK, which is before us in neat pamphlet form, gives many interesting statistics of the season of 66-67. There were skating days last season, twenty in December, thirty in January, thirteen in February, and eight in March, an aggregate of seventy-one days—a number exceeded only by the season of '63-'64 for many years. During this skating term the lowest temperature recorded was that of the morning of the 21st December, when the thermometer stood three and three-tenth degrees above zero. The highest rise of the barometer was 30.917 inches.

CENTRAL PARK.

The buildings at the lakes erected for the comfort and convenience of skaters are now ready, and two good nights' rost will give ice strong enough upon the lakes to permit access to them. A handsome little structure is in process of erection at the Northern Lake for the benefit of the lively-footed fair of Harlem.

JEROME PARK LAKE.

The pleasant stories told last season of the enjoyments at the lake, and the chalet in Jerome Park are no doubt well remembered by our readers, and it will be agreeable news to many of them to learn that preparations are being made to make this excellent skating ground, if possible, more attractive. The following circular from the Secretary of the Jockey Club, Mr. KINGSLAND, sets out the plan of operations for the season:

CIRCULAR.—The Jerome Park Skating Pond, of ample dimensions, inclosed by a high close fence, and containing a comfortable chalet, situate on the line of the Harlem Railroad at Fordham, was opened last Winter, and several delightful excursions were had thereto on the invitation and at the expense of Mr. JEROME.

The object of this circular is to solicit your subscription to a paper of which the following is a copy, whereby these excursions may be renewed this Winter at the expense of the subscribers. Mr. JEROME having kindly proffered the use of said pond, with its accessions; there are at present 50 subscribers, and 150 more are necessary to carry out the programme. If agreeable, please sign and post the inclosed. Respectfully,

D. KINGSLAND, Committee.

[COPY.]

We hereby subscribe the sum of $10 each for ten excursions to Jerome Park Skating Pond, or as many excursions as the subscription will furnish during the next skating season. The subscription to admit the ladies and children of each subscriber, and includes the use of a special train to go and return, a band of music, fires and attendance at the chalet, and keep the pond in order.

AUGUST BELMONT,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
S. L. M. BARLOW,
HENRY A. SMYTH,
W. R. TRAVERS,
W. H. McVICAR,
and 50 others.

OATMAN'S FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Major OATMAN is busy as "the bee in blossom dust." This season he holds the pond corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue. In a week or less he will have completed his arrangements for the comforts of his patrons. These are on quite an extensive scale, and are to include a series of waiting rooms 175 feet in length, and every other covered comfort within his reach. Of course the Major will unfold his brilliant programme of races and tournaments, rockets, flambeaux and brilliant mounted sights, got up especially and at fearful cost for the fair ones of Fifth-avenue.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING PARK.

This pond, called a park, no doubt owing to the absence of deer, and of anything to feed them if they were there, is nevertheless a good skating place, and will have a fair share of patronage. The entrance last year was on Fifty-eighth-street; this year it has been made on Fifty-ninth-street—a judicious change. Additional buildings have been raised also, with commodious waiting-rooms. A pagoda has also been built for the musicians. The New-York Skating Club have pitched their timber tent here for the season.

MACMILLAN'S FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

This is a new pond, and in a somewhat new locality, being situated as low down as Forty-sixth-street, and embraces the lot which lies between Fifth and Madison avenues, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets. It is much the largest private pond in the City, and has been constructed expressly for this purpose. There is a uniform depth of water of 18 inches, the bottom being puddled, and the supply run in from the croton main. An overflow in the case of thaw will take off the superfluous water, and thus prevent bulging and cracking of the ice from depression. On the bank a good substantial building is being raised, measuring 103 by 30 feet, and this will contain the necessary comforts in dressing and waiting rooms. The area of the pond is about 86,000 square feet. The advantage of uniformity of depth was shown yesterday by the presence of some fifty or sixty skaters upon the ice, which, although not more than one and and a quarter inch in thickness, kept firmly together during the entire day. The champion skater GOODRID, polished his iron yesterday upon this pond.

A GOOD RINK WANTED.

In Brooklyn the well-known ponds of past years will be reopened in a day or two, and, in addition to these, Major OATMAN calls for patrons to his new adventure between Bergen-street and Wyckoff.

It will thus be seen that there is all the promise which needs be of a merry Winter season for the skaters. Surely the time cannot be far distant when New-York will be provided with a skating rink such as are to be found in several of the Western cities and in Canada. There are half a dozen gentlemen who probably invest annually in new buildings $25,000 to $30,000, and the result of their divided efforts is to to be found in half a dozen of unsheltered pools where enjoyment, with many drawbacks, has to be liberally paid for. Twice this annually expended sum would raise a rink which would be the favorite resort of thousands, and be available to these for twice as many winter days as they can possibly find sport in an unsheltered vacant lot. That such an enterprise would pay, there can be no doubt whatever. Like the rink in Montreal, it could be so constructed as a place of pleasant and cool resort during the Summer—a Summer garden. Thus alternating it would be liberally patronized, if well managed, all the year round. The liking for skating, which has grown so rapidly during the past few years, demands an enterprise of this kind. Who will first put their best foot foremost?

THE SKATER'S MANUAL.

Mr. EDWARD L. GILL, of the New-York Skating Club, has published a neat little manual, copiously illustrated, and teaching, by word and diagram, how to do it gracefully upon the ice. Learners are taught in an easy lesson, and the rules are well laid down for plain and fancy skaters. The *Manual* cannot fail to prove itself a friend to all who read it, with a view to the true enjoyment of the season.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—About 6 o'clock on Friday evening, while Mr. O. C. BUTLER, insurance agent, at No. 251 Broad-street, Newark, was temporarily absent from his office, some person effected an entrance to the premises by means of false keys, and stole therefrom several articles of wearing apparel, about $25 in money, notes to the amount of $500, a gold pen and pencil, and several important papers.

[Avertisement.]
SILVER OYSTERS.
OYSTERS SYLVAS.
STEWS
12 to 12 Sunday P. M., corner Chambers and Chatham sts.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 7.

The rates of Exchange on London, Paris and the United States remain the same as announced by telegraph yesterday.

No. 10@12 Sugar is selling at 8@8¾ reals, and Nos. 15 to 20 at 9@10½ reals. Lard, in tierces, $15 75@$17 ℔ quintal. Potatoes, $4 25 ℔ barrel. Hams, $4 25 ℔ quintal for sugar-cured, and $18 for ordinary. Onions, $5 50 @$6 ℔ barrel. Shooks for sugar-boxes, 8@8¾ reals ℔ thousand, and for hogsheads, 18@20 reals. Petroleum, 3¾ reals ℔ gallon, in barrels. Molasses—small sales at 6 @7 reals ℔ gallon. Butter scarce, and quotations unchanged. Other articles are selling at the same prices as heretofore reported. Freights are dull; nothing done in them.

The weather is quite cool.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 7—Noon.

Consols have declined to 92⅝ for money.

The principal United States securities opened at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds..........70 13-16
Illinois Central Railway Shares..........89
Erie Railway Shares..........47½

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 7—Noon.

COTTON—The market opened steady with somewhat more doing under favorable advices from America and an improved trade report. The sales to-day are likely to reach 12,000 bales.

Middling Uplands..........7⅝d.
Middling Orleans..........8d.

Extensive sales of American Cotton, to arrive, have been made at 7⅝d. for Middling Uplands.

BREADSTUFFS, &C.—The markets are quiet and without quotable change.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 7—2 P. M.

Consols 92 13-16 for money. American Securities are very quiet. Illinois Centrals have declined to 88½. Eries have advanced to 47¾.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 7—2 P. M.

The Cotton market is quiet and steady. There have been sales since the opening of Cotton to arrive at 7⅝d. Turpentine has advanced 6d. since last report, and is now quoted at 27s. 9d. Other articles are unchanged.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 7.—*In steamship City of Paris, for Liverpool*—Thomas Litton, Esq., daughter and niece; P. G. Gathin, New-York; Mrs. Otto and 2 children, New-York; R. G. Walker and wife, New-York; Mrs. C. H. Moore, 2 children and nurse, Kingston, C. W.; Alex. Graham, Henry Cheesman, London; Wm. Pine, England; C. H. Moore, E. Molson, New-York; Mrs. M. A. Adams and daughter, T. Clarke, D. G. Bacon, New-York; M. J. Daley, G. F. T. Reed, New-York; Rev. J. A. Walter, Edwin Crouests, New-York; A. S. Mulcomron, England; J. F. Cleveland, M. J. Connor, New-York; Mr. Goldsmith, wife, two children and servant, Toronto; Mrs. Wm. M. Stewart and two children; Miss Ida Wildman, W. H. Beare and wife, New-York; Miss J. Gilroy, Miss E. P. Dinmore, Conrad Fox, wife and child, New-York; J. S. Adams, Edward S. Innes, Joseph Whale, A. N. Macdonald, Toronto; J. G. Nimmo, New-York; J. O. Smith, J. Harrison, wife and three children, Richmond, Ind.; Mrs. Armstrong, children and servant, Toronto; E. Renard and wife, Major Garnier, A. Maurean, Mrs. Sarah Young and Master Charlie Young, of Detroit; Mr. W. Gilbert, Miss A. Brichand, Miss Emily Hill, Gustav Boer, Mr. Potts and daughter, Toronto; Mr. Mitchell, C. Fairfield, Rev. W. McKeogh, John Kenny, F. Berlap, J. C. Pollock, W. S. Whittemore, Mr. Towns, W. R. Dempster, London; J. S. Hart, England; William Benjamin and 3 sons, Canada; J. Schlesinger.

DEC. 7.—*In steamship Europa for Glasgow*.—Rev. D. McDougal, London, Ottowa; Jas. Mulley, New-York; J. R. Milne, Eliza Gilligan, Brooklyn; D. De Vince, Milligan, Yonkers, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Heylyn, Rochester; Mr. Hiram; Mr. and Mrs. Oakley Haines, Montgomery, Ala.; James M. Chevas, Milwaukee, Wis., William Trynder, Newark, N. J.; Nicholas Eden, N. Ludwig, M. Payre, Scranton; Wm. Erwood, Berlin; D. McGregor, Detroit; James Mains, Lonaconing; Auguste Augst, Cincinnati; Marcus Martin, Liverpool; John Wray, Thomas Lowrey, Morristown, N.Y.; Wm. M. Hatton, Philadelphia; Thos. Rutter, Burlington; Alex. Ray, John Maurice, Nicholas Alonzo, Wm. Balcarret, Margaret Park, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, New-York; Alex. McKirdy, D. Macfarlane, Glasgow, and 124 steerage passengers.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah, Ga.—W. A. Wood, wife, 2 children and nurse; Dora Pollard, Mrs. Hazard, Miss Wrath, Miss Pugley, Miss C. Zipsy, Miss C. Dehon and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Azrian, 2 children and servant, W. Romberg, Sr., Edmond Romberg, W. A. Penford, Mrs. B. H. Hardee, Mrs. J. Nash, Mrs. E. P. Brown, Mrs. N. Tift, 2 daughters and 2 sons, J. D. Dennison, Marquis de Tallyrand, G. A. Carlton, Mrs. W. O. Hoffman, Mrs. J. H. Bronson, infant and nurse, Capt. Hanmond, Jno. A. Russ, Miss J. Ponfold, Sargeant and 20 men U. S. Infantry.

In steamship Huntsville, for Savannah—W. A. Reed, Mrs. A. Hart, Miss Nellie Colding, Edgar Hunt, H. B. McDonald, Chas. Meyers, George C. Read, Jacob Smythe, Henry A. Tarbox, Wm. H. Avery, Samuel C. Trowbridge, wife and 2 children, Henry J. White, E. Hart and lady, Thomas Evans, John Hassell, Frank C. Boggs, Charles D. Boggs, Eben Beach, Hiram Small, Joel B. Coit, Charles Hinman, Silas R. Clark, James B. Lovell.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah—Eugene A. Snow, David McCallum, Mr. Blanchard, Mrs. Blanchard, Miss G. Kuttner, Wm. C. Gibson, Mrs. Gibson, Patrick Kelly.

In steamship Gen. Grant, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Mulford and child, Mrs. Decking, Capt. S. Pepper, Henry Graham, George Babbitt.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 12 | Sun sets...... 4 32 | Moon sets... 3 30
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 4 29 | Gov. Island. 5 18 | Hell Gate... 6 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...SATURDAY, Dec. .

Cleared.

Steamships Rapidan, Everson, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. K. Morgan & Co.; Mayflower, Robinson, Alexandria, J. Hand; Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., Jas. Hand; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, R. Lowden; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Gulf Stream, Bates, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Tillie, Partridge, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Glaucus, Morgan, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; John Gibson, Fuller, Washington, D. C., Brown & Davis; Hatteras, Couch, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Lewis, Liverpool, Nat. Steam Nav. Co.

Ships Melbreck, (Br.,) Taggert, Liverpool, Geo. F. Bulley; John Bright, Towart, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Plymouth Rock, Warner, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Sea Witch, McCully, Dublin, Marsh & McCully; Æolus, (Norw.,) Knudsen, Antwerp, Holmboe & Co.; Gazelle, Black, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Minnie Gordon, (Br.,) Leslie, Gibraltar for orders, C. H. Pierson.

Brigs Gen. Marshall, Thorp, Neuvitas, Bryan & Pease; M. E. Rowland, Rowland, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.; Gertrude, (Br.,) Enoch, Oporto, Marsh & McCully; Rocky Glen, Wallace, Cadiz, Warren Ray; G. T. Geary, Conklin, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond & Co.; Lettie, (Br.,) Ralph, Liverpool, N. S., Miller & Houghton; Marcus, (Dan.,) Rirde, Deippe, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Watchman, Smith, Jacksonville, Fla., Bryan & Pease; Iona, Kendall, Jacksonville, Fla., Brown & Davis; D. W. Vaughn, Parson, Richmond; Kate McLean, Conklin, Edenton, N. C., N. L. McCready & Co.; A. F. Kindberg, Thomas, Fernandina, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Enterprise, Ginerty, Fernandina, Dollner & Potter; Electric Spark, Cornell, St. Martin's, H. A. Vatable & Son; Annie W. Collins, Tooker, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Isabella Thompson, Endicott, Philadelphia; Modesty, Weaver, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Enchantress, Blatchford, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.; O. Chamberlain, Porter, Wareham, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Galena, Hale, Green Turtle Kay, Am. Pat. Sponge Co.; John, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; J. C. Brooks, Burgess, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Buena Vista, Kempton, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Whitney Long, Hays, Aspinwall, H. W. Loud & Co.; Jesse Hart, Pierson, Aspinwall, H. W. Loud & Co.; Moses Patten, Harding, Trinidad, H. W. Loud & Co.

Sloop T. Brown, Wightman, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Dec. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Dec. 4, at noon, 55 miles N. E. of Frying-pan Shoals, fell in with schr. Antelope, of Wilmington, N. C., in distress, dismasted and leaking badly. They wished to be taken off. Took from her the Captain and crew, 5 in number; could not save anything from the schooner, there being a bad sea on at the time. Has experienced heavy gales the entire passage.

Steamship Thames, Pennington, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Dec. 4, 5:30 P. M., saw a light off shore, supposed to be a vessel on fire; kept off and ran down for her; at 8 o'clock came to alongside the wreck, and found her to be a vessel of about 200 tons burden, lumber-loaded, and to all appearances a schooner; laid by her for half an hour, in hopes of saving the crew, supposing they had left in their boats; finding no tidings of them, and it blowing very heavy from the N. W., proceeded, and suppose they have all perished. Lat. Cape Charles, saw steamship Columbia, hence for Havana. Off Cape Lookout, saw a light off shore, &c.

Steamship Gen. Grant, Holmes, New-Orleans Nov. 30, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Dec. 5, experienced a heavy gale from N. N. W.

Brig Marcobalo, Johnson, Walton, N. S., 10 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Maggie Van Dusen, Corson, Savannah 7 ds., with naval stores and cotton to master.

Schr. Ottawa, (Br.,) Bennett, Hillsboro, N. S., 18 ds., with stone to F. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Ruth Halsey, Percy, Elizabethport, with coal for New-London.

Schr. Harriet Baker, Lubber, Elizabethport, with coal for Portland.

Schr. Chas. Dennis, Hallock, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Florence I. Lockwood, (tern.,) St. John, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes. Sld. in co. with schr. Isabella, for Boston.

Schr. John L. Merrill, Wicks, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to A. Abbott.

Schr. Edwin R. Kirk, (tern.,) Burdett, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal.

Schr. Viola, Treworgy, Elizabethport, with coal for East Boston.

Schr. Quickstep, Willse, Elizabethport, with coal for Bridgeport.

Schr. Emma, Mills, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. B. E. Sharp, Chase, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Chas. A. Gaynor, Harris, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Frederick Warren, Robinson, Bangor 15 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. J. M. Hatfield, Wickware, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster.

Schr. Magnolia, (Br.,) Coalwell, Cornwallis, N. S., 12 ds., with potatoes to A. & W. E. Duryea.

Schr. Horton, Harris, Halifax, N. S.

Schr. Howard, Taylor, New-Haven.

Schr. Delaware, Wright, Stonington.

Schr. Percy, Taylor, Eastport 10 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Addie, Mayo, Boston.

Schr. Christie Johnson, Wheeler, Wellfleet.

Schr. Waltron Holmes, Gray, Providence.

Scar. Locadia, Poole, Salem.

Sloop Rhode Island, Tryon, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Paris and Pennsylvania, for Liverpool; Europa, Glasgow; Rapidan, Gulf Stream and Geo. Washington, New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Huntsville, Savannah; Manhattan and Saragossa, Charleston; Fairbanks, Wilmington, N. C.; Niagara, Norfolk; Hatteras, Richmond, &c.; John Gibson, Washington, D. C.; ship Harvest Queen, Liverpool; Volunteer, San Francisco.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—Arr. steamer McClellan, from Baltimore; brigs Manzoni, Truxillo; Marine, Cienfuegos; schrs. Charles Adams, Baltimore; Eliza Williams, Albany.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 7.—The propeller Adriatic ashore yesterday. She is high and dry on the sand, and will probably be got off without damage.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 7.—Arr. steamship James Adger from New-York; schr. Nellie Bowers, Rockport. Sld. steamship Champion, for New-York; brig Susan Voorhees, Georgetown; schr. Lilly, New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 7.—Sld. steamships San Salvador and Montgomery, for New-York; Wyoming, Philadelphia; North Point, Baltimore.

Arr. steamship Virgo, from New-York; ship Lady Havelock, from Havana.

Miscellaneous.

In consequence of the N. W. gale which has prevailed to-day we have very few arrivals of sailing vessels to report. The Sound steamers were several hours behind time; they report the gale very severe.

The ship Lord Brougham, which arrived on the 6th with cholera on board, is at anchor in Gravesend Bay. No deaths or new cases of sickness have occurred on her since yesterday.

The schr. Commerce, with a cargo of potatoes, is ashore on the tail of the West Bank. She is full of water, but there is no person on board by which we could ascertain the cause of the disaster.

There is a bark ashore on the West Bank, but her name has not yet been ascertained.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Dec. 7.—Sld. steamships Bienville, for New-Orleans; Cuba, for Baltimore, and Morro Castle, for New-York.

Whalers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The following whalers have arrived at Honolulu since the last dates: Washington, with 1,200 bbls. oil, and 18,000 lbs. bone; Nautilus 770 bbls. oil, 14,000 lbs. bone; Minerva, 1,200 bbls. oil, 20,000 lbs. bone; Navy, 850 bbls. oil, 14,000 lbs. bone; John P. West, 900 bbls. oil, 15,000 lbs. bone; [illegible] Winslow, 700 bbls. oil, 9,000 lbs. bone; Florida, 350 bbls. oil, 3,000 lbs. bone; [illegible] Cherskee, 400 bbls. oil, 1,000 lbs. bone; [illegible] oil, 3,800 lbs. bone; [illegible] bone; California, [illegible] bbls. oil, 12,000 lbs. bone; [illegible] bone; Illinois, [illegible] 730 bbls. oil, 11,000 lbs. bone; [illegible] lbs. bone; [illegible] mone, 350 bbls. oil, [illegible] oil, 10,000 lbs. bone; [illegible] lbs. bone; [illegible] John Carver, [illegible] bbls. oil, 14,000 lbs. bone; [illegible] oil, 7,000 lbs. bone; Jirah Perry, [illegible] gon, 850 bbls. oil, [illegible] lbs. oil, 18,000 lbs. bone; [illegible] lbs. bone; George Howland, 110,000 lbs. bone; Carnathean, 8.0 bbls. oil, 13,000 lbs. bone.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 6—Evening.—The Royal Mail steamship Scotia, Capt. Judkins, of the Cunard line, which left New-York on the 28th of November, and the Denmark, Capt. Thompson, of the National Steam Navigation Company, which left New-York on the 23d of November, arrived here this afternoon on the way to Liverpool.

Marine Disasters.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7—Noon.—It is feared that the ship Lizzie Southard, which sailed from New-York for this port, has been lost, as she is now long overdue.

The ship Thornton, Capt. Hatten, which went ashore in the Mersey, is in a bad position, and it is not thought possible she can be saved.

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THE MAID OF THE JUNIATA.

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EMERSON BENNETT,
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OR,
THE MAID OF THE JUNIATA,
BY
EMERSON BENNETT,

is the greatest product of his transcendently great pen. It is a tale of the great border, and the characters which figure in it are as various as the many scenes through which they have to pass. It introduced the hardy pioneer, the cunning trapper, the wily savage, the eccentric seeker after adventure, the tender maiden severed by force of circumstances from friends and kindred, the heroic and daring youth whose aspirations are lofty, whose soul is fearless, and whose deeds are daring, grouped together with a miscellaneous crowd of adventurous spirits presenting almost every phase of human character, each of whom plays his or her part in the thrilling drama. The story is replete with scenes and incidents which cause the blood of the reader to leap with electric force, and constantly alternating between joy and sorrow, tears and laughter, indignation and admiration, he suffers and rejoices with the characters, absolutely seeming to act with them, so intensely is he interested—so deeply is he spell-bound. The story never flags from the beginning to the end, and the love portions of it are especially beautiful, and such as to enlist the sympathies of every lady reader. This great story will be commenced in No. 6 of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY, ready next week, and those who desire to read it should send for that paper. Once more we say,

BUY THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
AND READ
SOL. SLOCUM,
BY
EMERSON BENNETT.

Among the romance writers of THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY may be mentioned: MRS. MARY J. HOLMES, MRS. LEON LEWIS, MARY KYLE DALLAS, MRS. CATHARINE A. WARFIELD, MARGARET BLOUNT, MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS, ALMEDA M. BROWN, HELEN FOREST GRAVES, HELEN CORWIN FISHER, EDMUND KIRKE, LEON LEWIS, WM. HENRY PECK, ALFRED B. STREET, EDWARD S. ELLIS, EMERSON BENNETT, P. HAMILTON MYERS, EDWARD MINTURN, JAMES REYNOLDS, FRANCIS S. SMITH, and many others, too numerous to mention. Among the literary firmament, A. J. H. DUGANNE, WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE, EMMA ALICE BROWN, MEDESSA WYNNE, MRS. SARAH A. WATSON, and a host of others. Our corps of humorists, Q. K. PHILANDER DOESTICKS, JOSH BILLINGS and MARK TWAIN, and many others of BRILLIANT ESSAYISTS, SPICY PARAGRAPHISTS, PAINSTAKING COLLATORS, besides a hundred other occasional contributors.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS, No. 111, Dec. 7, 1867.
31, 57, 46, 19, 9, 26, 25, 64, 69, 17, 84, 36.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 112, Dec. 7, 1867.
22, 2, 6, 38, 16, 47, 63, 3, 78, 40, 21, 33, 27, 41.
STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 11, Dec. 11, 1867.
30, 55, 27, 22, 34, 14, 21, 65, 24, 13, 12, 5.
STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. 12, Dec. 1, 1867.
76, 77, 45, 60, 74, 8, 42, 24, 51, 10, 59, 25.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, information furnished, and orders filled, by addressing PARKES & CO. Nos. 14 and 16 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 5 and 7, basement.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway, and No. 158 Fulton-st.